

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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CHICAGO COLD STORAGE ORDINANCE.

The Chicago city council last Monday evening passed the proposed cold storage regulation ordinance, after strenuous opposition, by a vote of 58 to 8. It now remains for the mayor to attach his signature and the regulations will be put in force. The new ordinance was bitterly opposed by those who believe that the federal government should regulate cold storage, which is mostly an interstate matter.

The new law provides that no food products except nuts, fruits, cheese and vegetables shall be kept in cold storage for a period exceeding ten months, except that fish must not be retained in the coolers longer than six months, and the time limit for butter has been set at one year. The ordinance also provides that all food products shall be stamped with the date they are placed in the cooler and when they are taken out. No foods can be returned to the storage when once they have been taken out. The health department is given power to enforce the stamping of dates on foodstuffs and to condemn food.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES.

Official reports of livestock receipts at eight chief Western packing points for September show that 127,000 more cattle were marketed at those points during the month than for the same period a year ago. This apparent increase in beef supplies loses its significance when detailed figures are considered, and when it is remembered also that this is the period of heaviest shipments of grass cattle from Western and Southwestern territory.

Actual September receipts of cattle at Chicago were 3,000 less than a year ago, while the increased receipts at Kansas City and other like markets are shown to have been feeding cattle to a large extent, and not beef animals. Slaughter reports show that the cattle killing at these same points for September was but 36,000 head greater than a year ago, in spite of the plentiful supply of grass cattle and previous beef scarcity. The figures for September would indicate that more cattle are being taken out to eat the plentiful feed crops now maturing, and that there should be an easier beef market in future months, in spite of the manifest fact that the country at large does not possess the necessary cattle supply to bring about a glut of the market and so reduce beef prices to a marked extent.

For the nine months of the year the official figures for these eight points show a shortage in cattle receipts, as compared to a year ago, amounting to 470,000 head.

Receipts of hogs at these eight points in September were a quarter of a million head less than a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 40,000 less. For the year to date hog marketing at these points was about 300,000 in excess of a year ago, but rapidly diminishing to last year's level. Mutton and lamb receipts were about 400,000 head in excess of a year ago for the nine months.

A summary of receipts at these eight markets for September is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	222,389	25,691	404,296	657,779
Kansas City	285,815	35,804	106,846	261,549
Omaha	130,111	*	110,860	507,777
St. Louis	167,594	*	140,701	99,820
St. Joseph	49,171	5,514	102,524	93,115
Sioux City	46,541	2,694	88,666	20,309
St. Paul	60,303	11,713	34,938	101,310
Ft. Worth	65,297	39,148	37,190	18,496
Tl. Sept., '12	1,027,221	120,560	1,006,021	1,760,155
Tl. Sept., '11	899,760	115,485	1,232,323	1,797,328

For the nine months a summary of receipts is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,892,242	431,934	5,424,706	4,058,588
Kansas City	1,274,451	123,802	1,822,031	1,563,458
Omaha	684,554	*	2,345,248	1,837,481
St. Louis	756,808	*	1,840,675	787,616
St. Joseph	313,843	29,309	1,527,893	544,603
Sioux City	307,602	20,418	1,397,873	102,137
St. Paul	257,750	102,927	701,314	312,562
Ft. Worth	564,264	186,004	255,515	244,922
Tl. 9 mos., '12	6,051,514	894,984	15,315,255	9,451,367
Tl. 9 mos., '11	6,520,716	889,897	15,009,235	9,021,735

*Calves not separately reported.

NEW YORK COLD STORAGE FIGURES.

According to a report bearing on goods in cold storage made public by the New York State Health Department the amount of butter in storage in New York State increased more than four million pounds, and eggs more than 120,000 cases in September this year, as compared with the same month last year. The total number of eggs in cold storage last month was 328,459,320.

In September this year there were 15,345,876 pounds of butter, 3,399,556 pounds of poultry, 3,523,904 pounds of fresh meat, and 1,638,217 pounds of salted meat in cold storage warehouses in the State. Commissioner Porter says the cold storage law is operating successfully.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

MEAT FAMINE HURTS GERMAN ARMY.

The extent of the meat scarcity in Germany is revealed by German army statistics, showing deterioration among the recruits as a result of insufficient meat nourishment. This, if nothing else, is said to be responsible for the weakening of the German government attitude against foreign meat importations.

Cable advices from Berlin state that the German customs authorities have decided to modify their inspection of frozen meat from Australia, and the German consul at Adelaide is making preparations to send a consignment of 100,000 frozen head of mutton to Hamburg on November 6. Incidentally, the Australian government intends to claim the prize of \$5,000 offered by the Town of Dulsburg for the solution of the problem of the importation of undivided carcasses. Thus Australia will step in where American packers have been barred out.

The reason for this concession on the part of the Kaiser's government is not due exclusively to the high price of meat, but also to the fact that the health of the German recruit and industrial worker has steadily deteriorated in late years through lack of proper nourishment. Apropos of this, the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the nobility and gentry in town and country, publishes certain informing statistics.

In 1905 56 per cent. of those finally selected for service in the army were passed by the medical examiners as fit, 22 as practically unfit, and 6 per cent. as wholly unfit. The percentages of the fit dropped by 1910 to 53, while practically the unfit rose to 25 per cent. All due, the paper declares, to lack of proper food.

The increase of the unfit in the industrial districts is very marked. For example, in Brandenburg the increase of the unfit is 6 per cent., in Silesia 7, and in Hanover 5. To these statistics the Kreuz Zeitung adds this observation: "This steady deterioration in the quality of the recruits called to the colors can only be the result of an inadequate standard of living and unsatisfactory housing. The great increase of the practically unfit, who include especially narrow-chested and undernourished men, is a very serious symptom."

This symptom the importation of frozen meat from Australia is expected to remedy.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on page 18.

PACKINGHOUSES CLEANEST PLACES IN CHICAGO

Foreign Scientists Enthuse Over Our American Packing Plants

After visiting the Chicago Stock Yards last Tuesday 263 physicians, medical professors and government officials, representing six foreign nations, declared that the industrial world offers no exposition equal in extent, system and sanitary laws to the meat packing industry of Chicago. The foreign visitors had been attending the International Congress on Hygiene at Washington, and made the trip to Chicago especially to go through the Stock Yards. In the party were a number of the most prominent men in the world of medical science.

A special train carried the foreign visitors from the La Salle Hotel to the Stock Yards, and after going through all departments of the packing plants, they assembled at the Saddle and Sirloin Club for luncheon. Interest was manifested by the visitors in everything they saw, but over the slaughtering they grew enthusiastic. They crowded to the edge of the gallery that commanded a view of the pen in one plant where the steers were killed, and eagerly watched what went on below. Not satisfied with that, they begged to be taken to the place where hogs were killed. They said they had no idea that the slaughtering could be accomplished with so little suffering to the animals.

Chicago and the Stock Yards in particular were praised by the speakers after the luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club. Several of the most noted medical men in the world spoke. In the party were: Dr. Simon de Unterberger, honorary physician to the Czar of Russia; Dr. Wilhelm His, honorary physician to the Emperor of Germany; Dr. D. Romeyn, health inspector of Holland; Dr. Alfred Bretschneider, inspector of hospitals, Rome; Dr. Arthur Frainsel, medical professor, University of Berlin; Dr. M. Hirschl, medical professor, University of Vienna; Dr. Richard Waltherdt, health inspector, Geneva, Switzerland.

Packing Industry Entitled to Be Called an Art.

The physicians expressed a great interest in Chicago, declaring that abroad they regard Chicago as the most representative American city. "It is a distinct compliment to Chicago," said Dr. Carl Beck, a Chicago physician, who was in charge of the entertainment of the party, "that such distinguished men in the world of medical science should be so much interested in this city and its most important industry. Their enthusiasm over the Stock Yards was unbounded. They saw everything of interest at the Yards, and from a medical and scientific standpoint were greatly impressed. They said they had never seen more rigidly enforced laws of sanitation."

The luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club was a jolly occasion. German was spoken entirely and characteristic German humor prevailed. The packing firms were the hosts of the party. Dr. Wilhelm His, the imperial German physician, was the first speaker.

"I have seen your Metropolitan Museum in New York, your Art Institute in Chicago, your libraries, your public buildings and theaters, but I believe I have enjoyed seeing

the Stock Yards more than any of these," he said. "Why not place the packing industry among your American arts? We Germans judge things by high standards of efficiency and attainments; and anything that has reached well-nigh a stage of perfection, as the packing industry assuredly has, might well be classified among the arts. I find nothing at the Stock Yards to offend one's sense of beauty. In fact, I saw much that was picturesque."

"We foreigners hear of Chicago as a dirty city, but it is not as dark as it is painted," said Dr. Bretschneider. "Of course, your city is not as clean as our foreign cities, but the principal parts of Chicago are not its cleanest sections; that is, its best-known thoroughfares are not the cleanest. I find the Stock Yards the cleanest place I have visited in Chicago. State Street is dirty. The cleanliness and wonderful sanitary precautions of the Yards are a revelation to us."

Wonderful Inspection and Sanitation System.

Dr. de Unterberger, the Czar's personal physician, enthused constantly over the general system of work and inspection in the different departments of the packing plants.

"How interested they will be to hear about this in Russia," he exclaimed. "I do not want to forget a single thing I am seeing, because these packing plants are the greatest thing of their kind in the world. They represent a system of manufacturing and distributing meat that would not have been dreamed of a half-century ago, or even more recently than that. In Russia we read much of the Chicago Stock Yards, and I made the promise before leaving St. Petersburg that I would visit the Stock Yards and bring back pictures and descriptions. I cannot say too much in praise of the sanitary laws and their enforcement here. The government inspection is perfect, and there is not a flaw in the entire system that I can detect."

Dr. de Unterberger and his daughter, Mlle. Olga de Unterberger, took more than thirty snap shots of views in the Yards.

Dr. Romeyn, health inspector of Holland, constantly took notes during the trip through the packing plants and asked many questions of the government inspectors. After the trip he said: "I feel that this trip through the Stock Yards was worth coming to America for. The system of work and the promotion of the laws of sanitation here are amazing. The swiftness and quiet with which everything is dispatched is wonderful. In Europe nothing in America is more heard of than the Stock Yards, and the packing industry is accounted America's most important industry. For years I have awaited the opportunity of seeing all this that today has given me."

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK IN CHILE.

Foreign capitalists have asked the Chilean government for the privilege of entering beef cattle from Argentina under bond, with a view to establishing a slaughterhouse on the Pacific coast at Coquimbo, where it is proposed to kill large numbers of cattle raised on the east slopes of the Andes and to ship

the dressed meat and by-products to European markets direct by steamer, reports Consul Winslow of Valparaiso.

There is a large section of fine grazing lands on the east slope of the Andes in Argentina that is shut off from an eastern or Atlantic outlet by the wide stretch of barren country between it and the coast, over which it is practically impossible to drive stock, and there are no railways. It is claimed that American capital is interested in the enterprise under the name of the Pacific Trading Company (Ltd.), Santiago, Chile.

Owing to the lack of rain in the central portions of Chile during the past six years, stock raising in this country has suffered materially, especially in the cases of horses and cattle, while sheep show a fair increase, principally in the extreme south, where the rainfall is always abundant. The following table covers the number of domestic animals in Chile for the respective years as given out by the statistical department of the government:

	1909	1912
Horses and mules.....	700,000	415,000
Cattle	2,500,000	1,640,322
Sheep	3,000,000	3,537,738
Hogs	140,000	159,000

This has caused an increase of 20 to 40 per cent. in the cost of horses and cattle, with a corresponding increase in the cost of beef, notwithstanding during the past three years there have been 309,755 head of beef cattle imported, of which Argentina supplied more than 99 per cent. Until April 13, 1912, cows paid \$4.38 per head and steers \$5.84 per head. On April 13, 1912, the duty on beef cattle was increased 10 per cent, making it now \$4.82 and \$6.42 per head.

OLEOMARGARINE DEMAND GROWS.

The larger number of licenses for the sale of oleomargarine that have been taken out of late indicate an increasing demand for this product, and the reports that are now coming from the different revenue districts confirm these indications, says the New York Produce Review. The output in the Chicago district for September was 5,965,968 lbs. This is an increase of 806,502 lbs. over the production of August, and is 627,080 lbs. more than in September, 1911. As compared with September, 1910, the output this year falls short 2,787,406 lbs.

To those who expect that oleomargarine will be a strong competitor for butter this winter, and who are watching the monthly figures closely the following table showing the output in the Chicago district will be of very great interest:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
September, lbs.	5,965,968	5,338,888	8,753,374
August, lbs.	5,159,466	4,213,130	8,463,087
July, lbs.	4,210,038	3,065,028	4,416,757
June, lbs.	5,136,729	3,031,088	5,133,909
May, lbs.	6,338,787	3,298,958	6,527,980
Totals	26,810,988	18,947,062	31,285,161

Every month so far this season the production has exceeded last year, but in order to realize more fully what this competition is comparison should be made with 1910. During the first five months of the trade year in 1910 the output was 4,474,173 lbs. greater than for the same period this year.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN MANUFACTURING TRADES

Interesting Facts About Their Use and Cost of Operation

(Concluded from last week.)

It is not easy for any one who has not made an investigation into the subject to realize the tremendous work capacity of the motor truck. In the following paragraphs are cited a few examples of actual performance of such machines in various lines of business.

A five-ton motor coal truck in the service of the Syracuse University hauls an average of forty-five tons of coal a day from the D., L. & W. Railroad coal pockets in Syracuse, N. Y., to the university. The distance is three and four-tenth miles, and three-quarters of the distance is up grade, the average being 7 per cent. and the maximum 12 per cent. One man operates the truck, which is loaded by gravity from the coal pockets, and delivers its loads by gravity through a chute in the side of the steel body into underground coal bins through man-holes. On one day the truck hauled forty-six and six-tenth tons of coal to the university in nine loads, and in addition hauled two five-ton loads from the coal pockets to the downtown building of the institution.

Writing of the work done by two motor trucks fitted with special rack bodies of unusual cubic load capacity, Mr. J. B. Wagner, of the Federal Cooperage Company of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Our delivery expense has been considerably lessened since they have been installed. We find that we can accomplish as much work with two of these trucks as we previously could do with four teams and with less trouble and anxiety. Heretofore we have had a stable of ten horses, but since installing these trucks we have reduced that number to two and have eliminated our stable troubles, such as sick horses, etc."

A three-ton motor truck with self-dumping steel body has been used for some time in upper New York City in fulfilling a contract taken by McDonald & Barry to fill in a tract of low ground at Broadway and 204th street. The truck hauls loads of wet ashes from a power house about a mile away. Each load contains seven cubic yards, or just double the load hauled in a horse-drawn wagon. The motor truck makes ten to twelve trips a day, as compared with an average of five or six trips made in a working day with horses.

Doing the Work of Four Wagons.

Thus the power vehicle is doing the work of four horse-drawn wagons, and is hauling from seventy to eighty-four cubic yards of material a day. In this case the saving in time is of especial importance, because the filled ground is to be used for the construction of buildings that are badly needed by the owners.

Six motor patrol wagons and ambulances have displaced ten horse-drawn wagons and thirty-six horses in the Detroit police department. The efficiency of this branch of the department has been practically doubled since the installation was made, although considerable economy has resulted from the decreased number of drivers and helpers needed. Up to the 1st of last September the first motor patrol wagon, which was placed in service the previous January, has

responded to 4,203 calls and traveled 11,163 miles. The total expense incurred, exclusive of drivers' wages and depreciation, was \$731.85. Experienced police officers state that it would require twelve horses and two horse-drawn wagons, four patrolmen and one hostler to provide an equivalent service, and that the cost for such an equipment for the period of eight months would be practically \$4,000.

Cost of Operating Light Delivery Wagons.

Averages compiled from actual records of twenty light motor express and delivery wagons operating in as many different lines of trade in Syracuse, N. Y., for periods of time ranging from six to twenty-two months, show annual operation and maintenance costs as follows: Fuel and oil, \$168; depreciation estimated at 20 per cent., \$180; repairs and replacements, exclusive of tires and ignition batteries but including repairs due to accidents and drivers' carelessness, \$150; drivers' wages, at \$12 a week, \$624; tires, \$50; interest on investment at 5 per cent., \$45. This gives a total cost per wagon of \$1,217 a year. The machines average 50 miles a day.

Assuming that two single-horse wagons could do the work of one of the motor wagons, and that the cost of stabling, shoeing, drivers' wages and other items averaged \$22 a week, the horse service would cost \$2,112 a year, or \$895 more than the motor wagon. Syracuse is subject to very severe winter conditions, and in general has very poor pavements, while many streets are not paved at all. Hence the actual figure of \$13.25 per month per car for repairs arrived at by the records of a score of wagons in a variety of services is considered an excellent average upon which to base estimates for maintenance repairs for this particular type of power vehicle.

Fourteen longshoremen with hand trucks have been displaced at the Hoboken (N. J.) docks of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company by a three-wheeled platform truck of one-ton capacity, which has a low platform 5 by 12 feet without sides, and can travel 24 miles a day on one charge at a rate of 4½ miles an hour. Two similar one-ton trucks and two three-wheeled trucks with a carrying capacity of 4 tons are used for transferring castings and finished parts from one part of a factory in a large industrial plant to another and between factory buildings. They can be taken on freight elevators to any floor in the factory buildings. The four motor industrial trucks, which operate independently of rails and have rubber-tired wheels, are today doing the work of many horses formerly used and a large gang of men.

Six one-ton motor delivery wagons used by the Chicago Public Library for distributing and collecting books among the branch circulating libraries in the city average 33 miles a day apiece. One has been in regular service since 1904, and several of the others have passed by several years the period for which depreciation was figured. Depreciation is generally estimated now at 20 to 25 per cent., giving the machine an assumed

useful life of four or five years. The total annual cost for operation and maintenance is \$10,846.62, or an average of \$6 per working day per truck. At least ten horses and wagons and four extra drivers would be needed to do the same work, figuring twenty miles a day as the horse's maximum day-in and day-out capacity. The difference in wages alone would amount to at least \$2,000 a year. A large reserve equipment of animals would be required, necessitating additional cost for stabling.

BIG CAR SHORTAGE EXPECTED.

The railroads are anticipating a greater car shortage and congestion later in the fall. To guard against this contingency they have issued instructions to freight agents to urge shippers to move their traffic as early as possible. The tonnage being offered at present for shipment is tremendous, and will tax the country's railroad facilities to the utmost later in the fall. Shippers are asked to load and unload their cars as rapidly as possible and co-operate with the railroad in every way.

The National Industrial Traffic League of Pittsburgh has issued a notice asking its members to make every effort to release the equipment of carriers promptly and that cars be loaded as nearing their carrying capacity as commercial conditions will permit.

The Railway Business Association has issued a statement in which the unpreparedness of the railway managers to cope with the heavy and increasing traffic is put up to the unsatisfactory prospect as to net earnings.

"The three principal items of increased expense," the statement says, "advance in wages, increases in taxes and expenditures compelled by Congress and the State Legislatures, still tend upward. The car service report shows," it continues, "a net shortage of \$6,620—this not at the climax of a boom but at a time when the country is debating whether it is or is not on the threshold of industrial expansion. Shippers fear that congestion may recur chronically at busy seasons."

"The net car shortage coming as early as September is comparable only with that of September, 1907, which went on increasing until it exceeded 100,000 cars and was relieved by the panic."

NEW ARMSTRONG CORK BRANCH.

The Armstrong Cork Company announce the opening of a new branch office of their insulation department in the Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. This branch is in charge of Mr. H. B. Gates, formerly of their Chicago office. The territory in his charge includes Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana east of the 110th meridian, the northern part of Iowa and the extreme western section of Wisconsin. The opening of this new office will, the Armstrong Company believe, materially facilitate the handling of their insulation business in that portion of the country.

VALUABLE TRADE INFORMATION.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

A SMALL COLD STORAGE HOUSE.

The following inquiry comes from a California butcher:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you give me information concerning the construction of a cement cold storage box, say, 14 x 8 or 12 x 8? Could one be built that would be free from dampness, and what process should be followed? I would like to make my place as sanitary as possible. I intend to remodel this fall. The cost of gravel or rock is very little here. Could such a box be built? I might make it a little larger. I want to put in a small packing plant and keep my meats fresh during the summer months.

As an outer wall for a cold storage house there is no reason why cement should not be as good as any other material, especially as it is the cheapest, as you state. We should advise, however, the proper insulation inside and the necessary ventilation. You do not state whether you propose to use a refrigerating machine or ice, which means a difference in construction. Kindly advise us, so we may give an intelligent reply to your inquiry.

TANKAGE AND BLOOD.

The tankage yield per head of cattle is an uncertain quantity. The blood yield, however, is worthy of close attention. In plants where large numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep and calves are killed a separate accounting of blood yield should be the practice.

Since it is known exactly how much blood

to expect per head of each animal, such a yield should be proven as existing. Everything in a well-regulated plant should be kept up to its highest possible revenue, and to do so trace must be kept of the daily yields of the various products of the animals slaughtered.

The introduction of foreign matter into the blood tank, as before mentioned, while increasing the yield in weight, reduces the percentage of ammonia, for the reason that such material is much lower in ammoniates than is blood. Again, since the ammonia is the really valuable constituent of dried blood—as the actual value in dollars and cents is based upon the ammonia content—it is only reasonable to suggest that the yield also should be based upon the ammonia, which, of course, can be easily calculated from the reported yield of blood and the percentage figure the analysis furnishes. Therefore, what is the use of the addition of weight, when the yield per head and ammonia percentage are compared?

PRESERVATION OF MEAT BY DRYING.

From Paris comes the announcement that the well-known inventor, Charles Tellier, one of the founders of the modern refrigeration industry, now in his eighty-third year, has made a new invention consisting of a new method of preservation applied to meat which is regarded as being of importance to the meat industry. This invention depends upon a partial drying. The basic idea is not new, but the whole process is the simplest imaginable.

The freshly slaughtered beef is first placed in autoclaves, in which a vacuum is created by means of an air pump, for the purpose of freeing the animal tissues of air which may be entangled therein, and to open the pores, as a preliminary to the succeeding process. After about one-half hour oxygen and ozone are conducted into the apparatus in order to destroy the germs adhering to

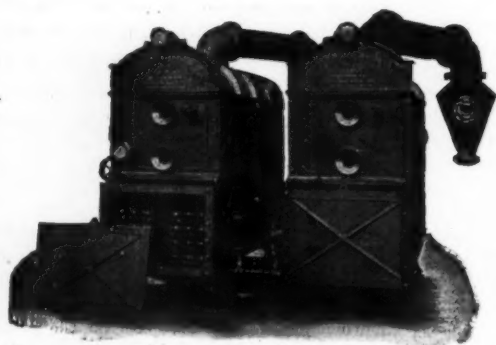
the surface of the meat. After a suitable length of time has been allowed for the ozone to operate, the atmospheric pressure is again restored, with a view to forcing the gas into the flesh and killing off all bacteria below the surface. The vacuum is then created again, after the autoclave has been filled with carbonic acid for the purpose of driving out all air, the residuum of carbonic acid being absorbed by caustic lime.

The process is finished within about 20 hours. At the end of this time a brownish crust has formed on the surface of the meat, which completely encloses the exterior from any contact with the air and thus renders impossible any contamination from without. The outer surface of the meat is condensed to a thick, resistant and leatherlike layer. It is said that in this condition the meat can be kept for months even at high temperatures, without any trace of decomposition.

The Municipal Chemical Research Laboratory of Paris had under observation for months various samples of meat prepared by this process, and is said to have obtained favorable results. Meat slaughtered on July 26, 1911, and treated according to the Tellier method, and which had subsequently been exposed to contact with air at elevated temperatures, was cut on the 3d of October. According to official report the interior was solid red, without any local indications of decomposition. The odor was mild, pleasant and quite similar to that of fresh meat. The taste was also excellent.—Pure Products.

WANT A GOOD POSITION?

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?



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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security
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of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Signed) Geo. L. McCarthy, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of
October, 1912.

ARTHUR MARDON, Notary Public.

THE LAW AND THE LOGIC

A certain Federal judge in the East has
been the recipient of a lot of cheap news-
paper applause because of a decision ren-
dered by him on a preliminary motion of
defendant packers in a damage suit brought
against them by a consumer alleging in-
jury from eating trichinous pork. Old fa-
miliar newspaper headlines, such as "Food
Poisoners Scored," once more came into use,
and the impression given was that the case
had been settled, whereas it has not even
come to trial.

However, the disposition of the case itself
is not the point here. Whether the honorable
court saw the point or not, the fulminating
newspaper editors certainly did not. To
them it was perhaps but natural to believe
that a meat packer had put diseased meat on
the market. And it may be that even the
distinguished judge had acquired from his
newspaper reading some measure of such
bias.

Granting for the sake of the argument
that the plaintiff in the case had been made
ill from eating trichinous pork. What is
trichinosis? Trichinae are parasites some-
times found in pork, but which can be de-
tected only by microscopical examination.
Such examination is not made by the United
States meat inspection service, admittedly
the most severe in the world. Why not?
Because trichinosis has been a rare disease in
this country, and microscopic inspection
would be enormously expensive, and would
undoubtedly increase the cost of the meat
inspected.

The dictionary is a book available to every-
body, and it states that "trichinae are de-
stroyed by a moist heat of 170 degs. Fahr.,
and therefore proper cooking renders meat
safe." Trichinosis is found only in those per-
sons who are so ignorant or careless as to
eat their pork raw. Such a disgusting habit
has not been prevalent in this country, and
the government's refusal to enter upon an ex-
pensive system of microscopic inspection has
been admitted to be but common sense. No
one has presumed to urge such a costly and
unnecessary addition to our meat inspection
system.

Pork containing trichinae is perfectly safe
if well cooked. Existence of the trichinae
is not discoverable by government inspec-
tion. The packer markets his pork in good
faith under government guarantee. It is as
reasonable to say that he is liable for illness
due to the reckless and disgusting habit of
eating raw pork as it is to charge the mar-
ket gardener with responsibility for typhoid
due to eating his lettuce. Everybody knows
that typhoid germs abound in green vege-
tables, and yet nobody thinks of putting the
blame on the gardener who conducts a clean-
ly truck farm. It seems, however, that the

poor packer is a "horse of another color"—
or, rather, he is the "goat" in this case, as
in others.

THE PACKER'S OPPORTUNITIES

It has been remarked often that the pack-
inghouse should be the source of almost
everything needed for the table, from the
staple everyday necessities to the delicacies
and luxuries—all kinds of plain and fancy
sausage, and in season cooked meats; oleo-
margarine, ice cream, jellies, jams, pickles,
anything and everything the farm in the first
place produces in the raw.

There is not such a whole lot of trouble to
accomplish these ends, nor is there a big ex-
pense necessary for machinery and equip-
ment. What about soups also? There are
all kinds of opportunities to utilize much
that is at present to some extent wasted,
except by some of the larger packers. Dog
biscuit, chicken feed and hog feed can easily
be made from offal now tanked, which has
little or no tank value when rendered under
high temperatures.

Another matter worthy of the closest at-
tention is the turning out of everything, no
matter what, to get its utmost value; that
is, in such shape that it will command the
highest prices and oftentimes a premium. To
effect this would cost the producer very little,
if any, more than his ordinary methods cost
him.

There was a certain house in the West
some years ago which used to get a pre-
mium of ten cents per hundred pounds on
all the short ribs shipped out of the plant.
Why? Because they were handled right from
start to finish. It is really worth any pack-
er's time to give these matters serious con-
sideration.

What was good enough ten years ago,
even five years ago, doesn't go today. The
best is not good enough, but the best gets
the top price, however. There is so much
that could be done and to good profit in the
great majority of packinghouses in improve-
ment of products and in other and new chan-
nels, that there really is no limit to the
possibilities. And they are all dividend en-
hancers, too!

Another thing should be remembered. No
matter what grade of stuff it may be—cattle
products, hog products, etc.—it pays to give
the poorest the same care and attention in
every respect that is given the better grades
of products, be it in killing, chilling, cutting,
curing, smoking, packing, rendering or any
process through which products must pass
from the raw to the finished article. These
are thoughts that the packer should keep in
the front of his mind all the time. In these
days of small meat profits the packer can-
not afford to overlook anything. Proper and
economical handling of everything is his only
salvation.

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. Kovinsky is erecting a small slaughterhouse at Pontiac, Mich.

Charles Moore contemplates establishing an abattoir at Spartanburg, S. C.

The Seymour Cotton Oil Company's cotton gin at Seymour, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The Mobile Reduction Works, Mobile, Ala., will rebuild its burned tankage and grease plant.

J. A. Long & Company's poultry packinghouse at New Bremen, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

Pearsall & Co. will rebuild their fertilizer plant near Wilmington, N. C., recently destroyed by fire.

Libby, McNeill & Libby are preparing to erect a plant at Sacramento, Calif., at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The city of Mobile, Ala., has authorized the issue of \$35,000 of bonds for the erection of a municipal abattoir.

The Consolidated Rendering Company has let contract for the erection of its proposed new building at New Haven, Conn.

The capital stock of the North Carolina Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh, N. C., has been increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

The Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Tifton, Ga., has awarded contract for the equipment of a three-press cotton oil mill.

The West Philadelphia Stock Yards Com-

pany, Philadelphia, Pa., has commenced work on the rebuilding of its packinghouse at 30th and Race streets.

The Olanta Livestock Company, Olanta, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. H. McElveen, L. A. Moon and E. M. McElveen.

The Tacoma Meat Company, Tacoma, Wash., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$75,000, and will make improvements to its packing plant.

The Acme Phosphate Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by W. A. McGuire, W. E. Scott and others of Chicago, Ill.

The Union Oil and Fertilizer Company, Union Point, Ga., recently incorporated, has purchased the Green County Oil Company's mill and will enlarge it. A fertilizer plant will be erected.

The Neches Cotton Oil Company, Beaumont, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 for the purpose of operating the Beaumont Cotton Oil and Refining Company under a lease for one year. E. H. Bailey, P. A. Fitzhugh and others are the incorporators.

MEAT PACKING IN ILLINOIS.

The leading State in the Union in the meat-packing industry is Illinois, as shown by the figures of the latest Federal Census, covering the calendar year 1909, just made public by the Bureau of the Census. The classification includes wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage only, but not the operations of numerous slaughterhouses killing for the retail trade which, in the aggregate, slaughter a large number of animals.

Illinois continues to hold first place in this industry, the value of the output in 1909, \$389,595,000, forming 28.4 per cent. of the total for the industry in the United States and representing an increase of 22.4 per cent. as compared with 1904. In 1904 the State's proportion of the total value of products for this industry was 34.5 per cent., and in 1899, 36.6

per cent. Measured by value of products this is by far the most important industry in Illinois, contributing a little over one-fifth of the State total for all manufacturing industries in 1909.

From 1904 to 1909 there was an increase of 257,926, or 7.1 per cent., in the number of sheep slaughtered and of 217,711, or 73.6 per cent., in the number of calves slaughtered, but a decrease of 461,829, or 17.5 per cent., in the number of beefs slaughtered, and of 560,826, or 7.1 per cent., in the number of hogs slaughtered. These decreases were due in a large measure to the development of the industry in the stock-raising States of the West and Southwest.

The total cost of materials shows an increase in 1909 as compared with 1904 of 22.6 per cent., which was practically the same as the relative increase in total value of products.

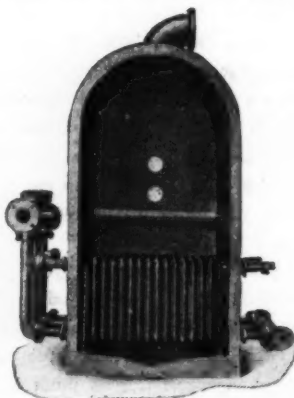
The output of fresh, salted and cured beef decreased 258,337,313 pounds, or 17.8 per cent., from 1904 to 1909; that of fresh mutton, 2,895,998 pounds, or 1.8 per cent.; and that of fresh and cured pork, 122,245,924 pounds, or 10.7 per cent.; while that of fresh veal increased 21,011,055 pounds, or 60.2 per cent., and that of the meats included under the head of "All other meats sold fresh" shows an increase of 136,190,697 pounds, or 241.8 per cent.

The production of lard in 1909 was 53,399,609 pounds, or 11.7 per cent. less than in (Continued on page 41.)

PIONEER COTTON OIL MAN DEAD.

Chris Baumgarten, Sr., of Schulenberg, Tex., one of the first cottonseed crushers of that State, died at his home at Schulenberg last week at the age of 80. Mr. Baumgarten was the pioneer oil mill man in Texas. More than forty years ago he started the first oil mill that was operated in the State, importing the machinery from Germany. At that time there was no machinery for extracting the oil from cottonseed, and the machinery which he brought from Germany had to be adapted to his purpose.

Save Your Tank Water



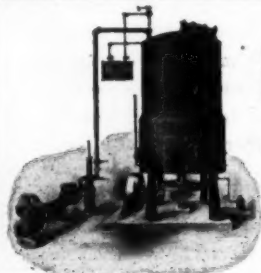
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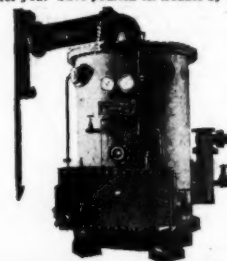
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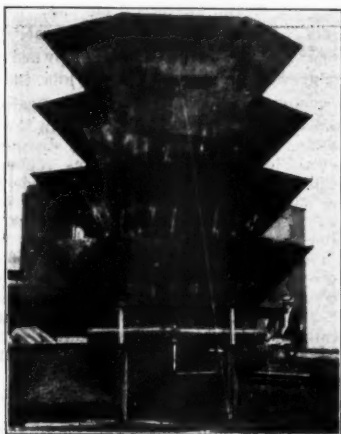
Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

COOLING WATER IN PACKINGHOUSES.

In these days of scientific management anything which will reduce operating expense while achieving better results is eagerly sought for. An apparatus which has proved efficient and a big saving in the packinghouse field is the water cooling tower. The only trouble has been that it has been available heretofore only to big concerns as a money-saver. Now, however, the makers of the Hart cooling tower have devised an installation which can be used effectively and



HART COOLING TOWER AT PLANT OF NEW YORK VEAL & MUTTON CO., NEW YORK CITY.

economically in small packing and refrigerating plants. The illustration shown herewith is of such an installation in the small stock plants of the New York Veal & Mutton Company on First avenue, New York City. The results obtained here show how practical and economical this Hart tower has been for a small packer.

This apparatus is designed to practically eliminate the cost of circulating or cooling water in packinghouses, breweries, ice plants or power stations. This great saving is accomplished without the use of fans, which cost so much to operate and keep in repair. The natural air currents are utilized to their full value by reason of the Hart sectional cooling trays, patented, which provide interior exposure.

That there are no spray losses or nuisances is due to the very efficient Hart spray preventer, also patented, which, while keeping

in the spray, does not keep out the air. The Hart distributing troughs help too, since they do away with the discarded perforated pipe systems, which clogged up almost continually. With the Hart tower any water may be used, no matter how dirty or how full of vegetable matter.

Hart towers have recently been installed at the following plants: Swift & Company, Toronto, Canada; Sulzberger & Sons Company, Chicago, Ill.; Sulzberger & Sons Company, Du Bois, Pa.; Sulzberger & Sons Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill., two towers; New York Veal & Mutton Company, New York City; Fred Bauernschmidt's American Brewery, Baltimore, Md.; Ware County Light & Power Company, Waycross, Ga.; Faget Engineering Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Consumers' Brewing Company, Norfolk, Va.; Chicago Artificial Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.; Santiago Brewing Company, Santiago, Cuba; New York Bottling Company, New York City; Mutual Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.; Anderson & Goodman Ice Cream Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Hart cooling tower is manufactured by B. Franklin Hart, Jr. & Co., 50 Church street, New York City.

A NEW CANADIAN COMPANY.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company of Canada, Limited, have been granted a Dominion charter to deal in, manufacture and install elevating and conveying machinery, power transmission machinery, engines, boilers, hoisting machinery, brick machinery, garbage reduction and destruction machinery, paint machinery, grain and cereal machinery and to carry on a general line of engineering, manufacturing and construction work. The head office of the company has been opened at 282 St. Catherine St., Montreal, with Herbert S. Hersey as general manager.

This company is the outgrowth of the extensive Canadian business of the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company of Cleveland, O., and although the connection between the Ohio company and the Canadian company will be very close for some time, the organization and management are entirely independent.

The Canadian company has been granted Canadian rights to all patents and licenses

owned by the Ohio company, and this, taken in connection with the vast engineering data and designs of the original company, coupled with the wide acquaintance and engineering experience of Mr. Hersey and the engineers associated with him in handling the Canadian business, places the new company on the basis of an old established concern, with years of business experience behind it and with a business reputation of the highest standard, as well as a large clientele from which to draw a substantial amount of business from the start.

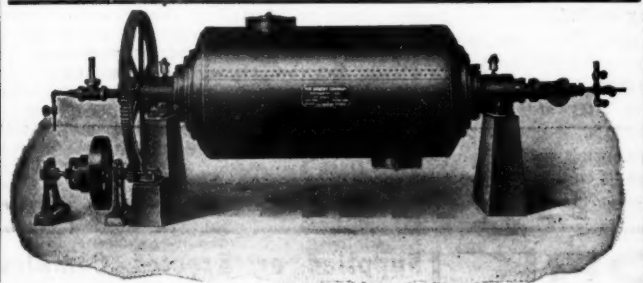
The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company have installed a number of the best and most up-to-date coal-mine equipments during the past few years in the Crow's Nest Pass District, as well as having done a large business in connection with the cement interests of Canada, and with the coal, gypsum and asbestos interests of the Eastern Provinces.

WHAT MOTOR TRUCKS WILL DO.

"It is difficult to understand why any business man using horses for delivery should remain in ignorance of what power wagons could do for him as a substitute," says President George A. Kissel, of the Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis. "Unless the conditions of his business are very unusual, three to five-horse outfits can be replaced by one motor truck, the number depending on the size of the truck and the nature and extent of the service demanded of it. It is very simple to figure from this basis whether it would not be a good idea to take up the subject with experts for further light. It would seem, in the face of the fact that many concerns are saving thousands of dollars annually through motor delivery, that every man with a delivery problem ought to be posted on what trucks will do for him, especially as it costs nothing to find out.

"Here are a few motor truck truths worth remembering. A motor truck will work twenty-four hours—the longer the better. In taking the place of horses it substitutes precision for uncertainty. Weather conditions will not effect it—no exhaustion from heat, no ills from exposures to cold. It solves the distance factor, widening trade territory and increasing customer satisfaction. It is a token of progress, the best possible advertisement of up-to-dateness, permanency and reliability."

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Perry Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. E. A. Perry is president.

Barbourville, Ky.—C. P. Kennedy, C. A. Stanford and R. H. Newitt have incorporated the Barbourville Ice Company with a capital stock of \$6,000.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galveston Model Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by B. G. Tait, W. P. Gilder and D. H. Gilder.

Homestead, Fla.—The Homestead Cold Storage and Growers' Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. W. D. Horne is president.

Dover, Del.—The Rockland Cold Storage and Warehouse Company of Rockland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 by N. S. Nickerson and others.

ICE NOTES.

Carrabelle, Fla.—The Carrabelle Ice Company contemplates enlarging ice plant to 50 tons.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Thames Drug Company contemplates installing an ice cream factory.

Greenwood, S. C.—The Greenwood Ice and Coal Company will erect an addition to its ice plant.

Americus, Ga.—The Atlantic Ice and Coal Company will enlarge its plant at a cost of \$85,000.

Barker, N. Y.—Buffalo and Chicago capitalists contemplate erecting a \$100,000 cold storage plant here.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Maddy Ice Cream Company will erect an addition to its plant at a cost of \$10,000.

Okolona, Miss.—The Okolona Ice Factory will erect a \$1,000 plant and install machinery for a 20-ton ice plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Cold Storage Market Company contemplates making extensive alterations to its building.

Lakeport, N. H.—The large ice house belonging to the Lawrence Ice Company of Lawrence, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Bay City, Tex.—The Albert Emanuel Company of Dayton, Ohio, has purchased the property of the Bay City Ice and Light Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Kratzer Ice Cream Company will erect a new building, 40 x 100 feet, to have a capacity of 1,000 gallons of ice cream daily.

Plainville, Conn.—Three ice houses belonging to the Cook Stone and Ice Company at White Oak have been destroyed by fire at a loss of \$25,000.

Columbia, S. C.—The Carolina Public Service Company, Atlanta, Ga., will make improvements to the plant of the Columbia Ice and Fuel Company, recently purchased.

A MEAN EFFECTIVE PRESSURE COUNTER.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

Testing of compressors, engines or any piston machines is simplified to a remarkable degree by the use of an indicator attachment invented by Anton Boettcher, engineer, Hamburg, Germany, and placed on the market in 1910 by the indicator firm of H. Maihak, also of Hamburg.

For arriving at the power developed by an

and the accuracy obtained leaves much to be desired, for ordinarily only one diagram for every few hundred or thousand strokes of the machine is taken and averaged up by a more or less skilled hand. Boettcher's mean pressure counter adds up automatically the area of each cycle or successive diagram developed in the cylinder, thus eliminating entirely the irksome and time-consuming task of measuring up a big number of cards. It is perfectly evident that an instrument of this kind is of inestimable value in the carrying out of all kinds of tests on compressors, steam, gas or oil engines.

Fig. 1 shows the counter in operative position. Fig. 2 shows it tilted upward so as better to show its design. While the pressure counter remains in action indicator diagrams can be taken on the drum in the usual manner, or the counter can be disconnected as in Fig. 2. The illustrations represent a regular Maihak indicator with outside spring and the usual paper drum. Stud *a* supports the counter. Frame *d* carries a roller or counting wheel *e*, which is caused to move to and fro in a radial direction on top of the paper drum by means of bell crank *c* connecting with the indicator piston rod at *p*. The roller is held down on its track by means of a standardized graduated spring *f*, with a known pressure of adhesion accurately determined during a long series of tests. Upon the spindle of the roller is mounted a worm gear transmitting the motion to a simple set of spur wheels capable of registering observations extending over a long period. The amount of travel of the periphery of the counterspool is directly proportional to the average pressure indicated, and thus records the power expended.

When it is desired to find the mean pressure exerted during a definite period of time, a revolution counter must be read off, in addition to the pressure counter; but for merely ascertaining the average indicated horse-power, a revolution counter is not necessary.

If during a given test period the reading of the pressure counter shows a difference of *p*, and the revolution counter a difference of *n*, then the average area of all the diagrams developed in the cylinder during the period in question is, in the metric system, area in

square millimeters = $8,950 \frac{p}{n}$. Thus the result desired is obtained direct, without a planimeter.

The formula for finding the average indicated horse-power during the same interval of time is,

$$I. H. P. = C \times \frac{p}{t}$$

where *C* is a combined constant for the engine on test, and *t* is the length of time.

In the case of engines driving compressors and auxiliary machinery, the extra power exerted, when such auxiliaries are put in motion, is detected by the pressure counter, as also the power fluctuations caused by varying condenser and suction pressures.

For the purpose of determining the degree of accuracy of the new instrument, exhaustive tests were conducted for nearly two years prior to placing the article on the market. These tests were begun with slow-speed engines and were gradually extended to include high-speed engines. Note was taken of the influence of the inertia of the mass of

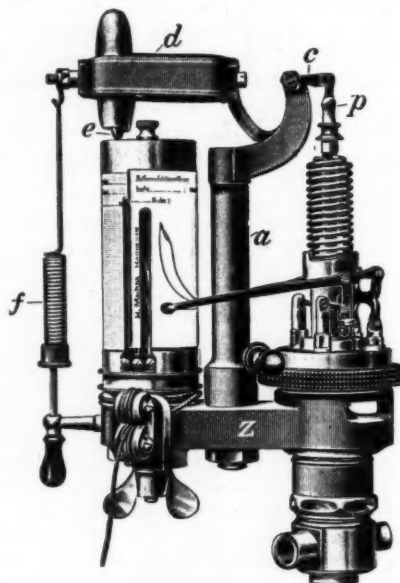


FIG. 1.

engine, or the power absorbed by a compressor, it is necessary to find the mean effective pressure exerted upon the piston throughout the stroke. Heretofore the only way to measure this quantity has been to take indicator cards, and afterwards compute the area described by the indicator pencil on each separate card, using for this purpose a planimeter or some other method. This plan involves a great deal of tedious labor,

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HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK, Ruessier & Hasselacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

the counter, and the friction of the roller upon the line deviations and areas of diagrams taken to check the work of the instrument. These tests were carried out on various types of steam engines, and even on suction gas and Diesel oil engines where the pressure fluctuations during a cycle are known to be very severe. It was found that in the range between 120 and 320 revolutions per minute, the indications of the counter agreed in general with the average results secured by means of the planimeter, and that the figures drawn by the indicator pencil with and without counter in action showed

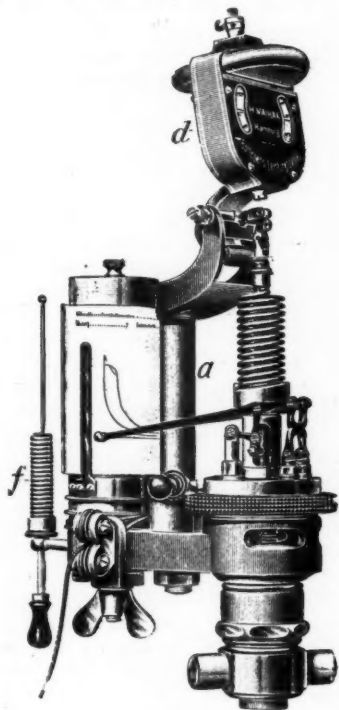
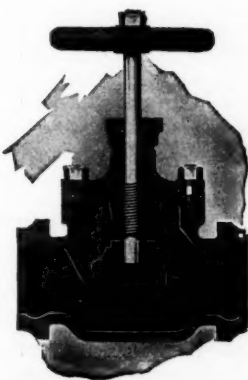


FIG. 2.

very slight deviations. Below 120 revolutions per minute no deviation at all could be noticed. As in the ordinary running of ice machines, no extreme pressure variations are met with, and the rotative speed is even less than 120 revolutions per minute, the new instrument can be highly recommended for this class of work, and it will doubtless meet with great favor wherever careful and accurate tests are being conducted.

The original experimental instrument is said to have given satisfactory results with engines running up to 350 revolutions per minute, but since then the apparatus has been still further perfected. The counter can be used in any position, vertical or horizontal, and its manipulation is no more difficult than that of the ordinary indicator.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BUSINESS CHANCES



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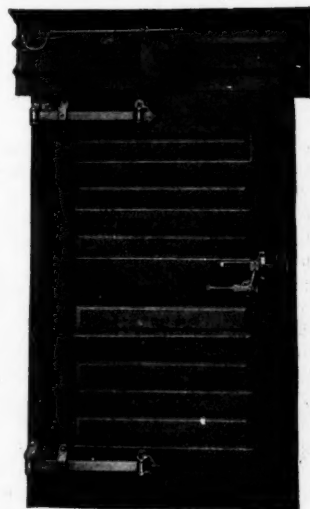
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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at important centers at the end of September show supplies considerably reduced as compared to a month ago. Stocks were larger than a year ago, however, except in cut meats. A summary of official reports is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Sept. 30, 1912.	Aug. 31, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Chicago	62,741	74,643	34,534
Kansas City	1,490	3,834	3,382
Omaha	1,190	1,017	2,207
St. Joseph	980	1,842	1,320
Milwaukee	3,900	5,900	2,146
Total	70,301	87,245	43,579

	Lard, Tcs.		
	Sept. 30, 1912.	Aug. 31, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Chicago	106,253	187,863	92,124
Kansas City	4,312	8,049	7,071
Omaha	6,000	7,683	4,580
St. Joseph	4,555	6,212	1,887
Milwaukee	3,625	6,129	4,734
Total	124,265	215,936	110,446

	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Sept. 30, 1912.	Aug. 31, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Chicago	80,631,210	115,114,707	78,608,650
Kansas City	23,147,600	36,804,800	32,897,600
Omaha	24,383,638	35,530,738	27,205,498
St. Joseph	15,719,758	22,361,191	20,772,486
Milwaukee	10,941,434	17,823,103	9,342,953
Total	154,823,640	227,634,339	168,887,196

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		
	Sept. 30, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '11, bbls.	38,793	9,093
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	23,948	25,161
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '11, tcs.	91,156	70,730
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	15,127	21,394
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	15,919,176	10,147,439
Short clear sides, lbs.	27,442	97,814
Extra S. C. sides, made since Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	3,312,977	4,297,905
Extra short rib sides, lbs.	2,060,816	3,542,197
†Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.	2,005,475	100,800
Long clear sides, lbs.	110,397	46,898
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	65,169	456,653
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	19,027,341	15,471,967
D. S. bellies, lbs.	17,180,177	19,213,452
S. P. bellies, lbs.	7,041,441	6,502,662
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,093,125	5,866,892
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	8,121,775	6,607,501
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,665,899	6,334,479
Other cut meats, lbs.	80,631,210	78,668,659

*In storage tanks and tierces.

†Short fat backs have been substituted for long clear sides. Long clear sides now reported in other cuts of meats.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.		
	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
Pork, bbls.	300	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	1,792,700	2,569,000
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	10,595,900	18,697,400
Live hogs, No.	421,333	457,920

Shipped.		
	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
Pork, bbls.	9,901	9,175
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	16,104,900	26,460,400
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	49,785,000	59,625,900
Live hogs, No.	89,918	66,774
Dressed hogs, No.	2,089	5,787
Average weight of hogs received September, 1912, 235 lbs.; September, 1911, 224 lbs.; September, 1910, 259 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	Sept. 30, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Mess pork, bbls.	22	

Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,468	3,382
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	2,452	3,550
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,800	3,521
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,505,200	3,981,200
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs.	1,740,800	1,722,900
Short clear middles, lbs.	50,000	122,400
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,566,900	1,941,700
Long clear middles, lbs.		13,900
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	243,200	214,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,210,200	4,380,600
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	97,300	67,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	6,469,000	7,798,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,203,800	3,308,600
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	1,127,000	1,697,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,892,300	1,812,800
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,598,900	5,835,600

Grand total meats, lbs. 23,147,600 32,897,600

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
Received	106,846	182,871
Shipped	6,802	14,503
Driven out	98,546	170,545
Average weight	199	195

St. Joseph.

	Sept. 30, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '11, bbls.	4	6
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	976	1,314
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tes, made since Oct. 1, '11, tcs.	1,625	262
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	2,960	1,625
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	1,007,484	2,263,926
Short clear middles, lbs.	25,082	148,000
Ex. S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	915,210	1,742,354
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	144,741	1,003,779
Long clear middles, lbs.	39,795	40,595
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	10,900	77,127
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,897,750	4,100,080
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	15,700	25,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,722,540	4,986,308
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,201,040	1,427,760
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	738,700	861,050
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,233,050	1,562,450
Other cut meats, lbs.	481,666	1,733,057
Other cut meats, D. S. lbs.	1,284,000	768,000
Other cut meats, S. P. lbs.	3,000	33,000

Total cut meats, lbs. 15,719,758 20,772,486

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
Received	102,524	108,094
Shipped	9,665	1,482
Driven out	92,865	106,666
Average weight, lbs.	229	225

Milwaukee.

	Sept. 30, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	179	43
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,721	2,103
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	2,530	4,146
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	495	638
Short rib middles, lbs.	695,875	668,341
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,131,281	1,853,300
S. C. middles, lbs.		102
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	522,554	337,736
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	74,008	54,709
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	8,100	156,600
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,854,062	1,236,400
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,577,507	2,204,440
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,188,910	840,625
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	359,000	296,320
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,175,120	622,000
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,355,017	1,072,380

Total cut meats lbs. 10,941,434 9,342,953

HOGS.

	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
Receipts	35,840	51,894
Shipments	1,356	9,125

Omaha.

	Sept. 30, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1911.
Mess pork, bbls.	250	348
Other kinds bbl. pork.	940	1,859
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	3,046	2,894
Other kinds lards, tcs.	3,014	1,886
Short rib middles, lbs.	691,900	1,604,045
Short clear middles, lbs.	161,751	7,548
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,469,981	4,185,775
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	2,335,280	2,310,052
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	128,890	245,691
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	98,925	64,000
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,030,930	4,477,943
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,987,815	4,115,990
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,078,471	2,186,750
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,025,812	1,054,942
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,885,677	3,898,720
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,488,206	3,054,042

Total cut meats, lbs. 24,383,638 27,205,498

LIVE HOGS.

	Sept. 1912.	Sept. 1911.
Received	110,860	118,840
Shipped	13,618	3,556
Driven out	97,242	115,284
Average weight	241	265

NEW ROBERTS & OAKE PLANT.

Roberts & Oake are putting up a new building for the slaughtering of hogs at their Chicago plant. This building is designed by one of the oldest packinghouse architects in the country, Mr. J. T. Nicholson, of Chicago.

In tearing down the old building they have run across some very peculiar and novel reminiscences. In getting below the ground level for the foundation the workmen unexpectedly uncovered an old cistern, 40 feet deep, which was unknown to anybody around the plant, but which Mr. Nicholson recognized as a well which he put down for fire purposes about 40 years ago. It is a remarkable fact that this water is absolutely sweet and pure, although no one in the packinghouse knows of any inlet or outlet to the well, and the well has not been used for at least 20 years.

The new slaughtering floor is to have excellent head room, being about 26 feet from floor to roof, which will give the very best ventilation, and with excellent lighting and air, and ample room for all machinery, it will make one of the best slaughtering floors in Chicago. The hog scraping will be done by the Allbright-Nell beater machine. Messrs. Roberts & Oake have ordered an all-steel, gear-driven Hannaford hog dehairing and polishing machine to take the place of another type of scraper which they installed about nine months ago.

Roberts & Oake installed the first beater machine that The Allbright-Nell Company erected in Chicago. This machine was of wood, and after using the machine for five years it became necessary to replace it with a cast-iron machine. This they decided not to do, installing instead another type of scraper. After nine months' use, however, they have gone back to the beater method, and have placed their order with the Allbright-Nell Company, the well-known manufacturers of packinghouse and slaughterhouse machinery.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Buoyant — Hogs Are Firm—Cash Trade Irregular—Foreign Markets Still Strong—Stocks Decreasing—Feed Crops Enormous.

As the provision market soars to what seems like a dizzy height, there is a noticeable increase in caution. It is realized that prices can easily make further substantial gains, but on the other hand there is a great deal of room for readjustment. Those who have opposed the advance for several months, after frantic efforts to impede the progress of the bull party, have been forced to cover in many cases, thereby accelerating the rapidity of the upward movement at times. A stronger hog situation than has prevailed is emphatically predicted by the advocates of higher prices, and they point out that stocks are decreasing daily. This, they assert, is evidence of a consuming demand which in the aggregate is extremely large, as there is naturally aversion toward buying other than requirements for over a short time at the high quotations. With the week's advance, lard and ribs are up nearly a cent a pound from the low of a month ago, with pork \$2 per barrel higher, while, as compared with the bottom quotations for the season, the gain in lard is approximately 2½¢. per pound, that in ribs nearly a cent a pound,

and some of the pork deliveries are about \$2 per barrel higher.

There has been only a slight increase in the movement of hogs, but many express the opinion that the high levels would stimulate the receipts where this can be advantageously effected. A small pig-crop is generally admitted, so that, in some instances it is thought that with the plethora of feeding stuffs, farmers will be content to fatten their stock. A considerable portion of the hog arrivals are stated to be light, and sickness is still noted, but the volume of sick hogs is said to be somewhat smaller than recently. It would not be surprising, however, to find that a material movement would be delayed until the mid-winter, when there will be more corn available for feeding purposes. Of course, the amount will gradually increase from November 1, but it will be several weeks before the full effect of the big crop will be noted.

The recent October government report showed the corn crop to be over three billion bushels compared with 2,531,000,000 last year. The promise on September 1 was 2,995,000,000 bushels, so that the crop has emerged from the frost period without any appreciable damage. The yields of grain in general are bountiful, with the oats crop placed at 1,416,000,000

bushels (a record), against the estimate of 1,290,000,000 bushels in September, and compared with 922,000,000 bushels last year. It is the knowledge of these and other large crops that inspires bearish predictions as to the provision list, the materialization of which may be deferred, however, to a time when packers will find it more to their benefit to have lower prices, according to many.

The intimations are that stocks will have been reduced considerably by November 1, and as soon as those in control find it necessary to accumulate stocks again, hog levels will be lowered. In some quarters the opinion was ventured that the high prices of hogs had already been witnessed, even though there may be a continuance of strength in the product market, because of the diminution of stocks. In the meantime, the foreign situation remains firm, and there is a heavy aggregate consumption on the other side with shipments from this country liberal. In certain circles the statement was made that stuff is being consigned, and not sold, and also that the figures on the stocks are deceptive.

Predictions have been made that with the advent of the poultry season, there would be a slackening in the demand for the cash article, while others insist that this will be

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insignificant, and that to lower the cost of product, there will have to be a general abstinence. On the other hand, this is one of the best periods for lard consumption, and it is therefore not surprising that the takings when accepted as a whole, are large enough to have important influence on the price list. There seems to be less disposition to antagonize holders at present than for some time, although many are firm in their views that there will be a revision in prices before the spring of next year. Obviously, if this is to occur, it will mean that the hog run will have to be good during the first part of 1913, as, undoubtedly, many consumers are limiting their purchases, awaiting the freer arrivals, this suggesting a certain accumulation of orders to be filled at a later date.

LARD.—The strong Western market has had decided influence, and higher quotations have been general. City steam, \$11.87½ @12; Middle West, \$12.25@12.35; Western, \$12.45; refined Continent, \$12.65; South American, \$13.35; Brazil, kegs, \$14.35; compound lard, 8¼@8½c.

BEEF.—Offerings are extremely light, and asking prices are being paid in most instances. Quoted: Family, \$21@22; mess, \$17@18; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$35.50@36.

PORK.—The undertone is steady, with Western advices the chief influence. Stocks are not heavy. Mess is quoted at \$19.25@19.75; clear, \$21.50@24; family, \$23.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 9, 1912:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 471,326 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 2,499 lbs.; Amsterdam, Hol-

land, 56,688 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 54,339 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 38,727 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 60,655 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 38,724 lbs.; Hull, England, 220,877 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 64,101 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 30,302 lbs.; Havre, France, 64,441 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 39,208 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,464 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 413 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 259,012 lbs.; London, England, 2,135 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 7,903 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,794 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 20,403 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 289,592 lbs.; Stockton, England, 9,081 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 36,985 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,086 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 12,000 lbs.; Uleaborg, Russia, 37,343 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 112,230 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 65,693 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 14,906 lbs.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 1,427 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 10,735 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 25,219 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,069 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,640 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 174,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,611 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,221 lbs.; Hull, England, 117,000 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,749 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 159,678 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,035 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,119 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 15,310 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 2,894 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,078 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 678,352 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 79,750 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 6,308 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,875 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 13,247 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 93,192 lbs.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 5,930 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,400 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 1,100 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 2,980 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 4,322 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,405 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,322 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 13,750 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 14,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 144,749 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 22,310 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,200 lbs.; Dantzic, Germany, 81,700 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 27,500 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 13,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 7,700 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 26,625 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,717 lbs.; Havre, France, 337,351 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,138,026 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,482 lbs.; Hull, England, 123,160 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,370 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 1,481 lbs.; Inagua, Nicaragua, 1,590 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti,

5,900 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 192,854 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,037 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 635,373 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 49,700 lbs.; London, England, 259,990 lbs.; Manchester, England, 200,200 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 1,357 lbs.; Middlesborough, England, 9,800 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 22,038 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 14,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 5,500 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 23,428 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 15,350 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 4,825 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 62,329 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 3,600 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,045,107 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 13,750 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 37,150 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 169,967 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 70,638 lbs.; Southampton, England, 28,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 1,177,321 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 2,772 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 43,937 lbs.

PORK.—Bridgetown, British Guiana, 47 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10 bbls.; 25 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 bbls.; Inagua, Nicaragua, 8 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 49 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 73 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 57 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 287 bbls., 50 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 509 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 88 pa.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending October 5, 1912, with comparative tables:

To—	Week ending Oct. 5, 1912.	Week ending Oct. 3, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to Oct. 5, 1912.
	1912.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom...	310	100	20,068
Continent	181	377	14,756
So. & Cen. Am.	240	640	16,292
West Indies	1,283	1,362	50,029
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	56	22,335
Other countries ..	.....	9	548
Total	2,014	3,054	124,058

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	6,092,625	5,899,775	306,482,862
Continent	1,323,270	952,350	45,914,200
So. & Cen. Am.	28,725	100,500	6,246,000
West Indies	108,100	476,425	15,022,619
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	176,625
Other countries ..	.....	3,825	1,534,750
Total	7,552,720	7,432,875	375,377,156

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,108,600	5,921,403	244,019,293
Continent	3,651,350	3,963,494	228,809,920
So. & Cen. Am.	250,400	334,800	29,232,050
West Indies	586,000	1,384,100	44,570,205
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	47,460	1,105,256
Other countries ..	23,000	112,600	1,894,100
Total	9,619,350	11,763,857	549,630,824

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	464	2,891,375	5,052,100
Boston	210	2,065,345	1,314,250
Philadelphia .....	.....	68,000	991,000
New Orleans	1,340	82,000	396,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,436,000	1,646,000
Mobile .....	.....	10,000	220,000
Total week	2,014	7,552,720	9,619,350
Previous week ..	2,000	4,863,250	7,729,550
Two weeks ago ..	3,384	6,897,669	14,179,413
Cor. week last y'r	3,054	7,432,875	11,763,857

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to Oct. 3, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	24,811,600	23,207,060	1,604,540
Meats, lbs.	375,377,156	359,717,298	15,659,858
Lard, lbs.	549,630,824	543,643,442	5,987,382

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, October 3, 1912, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Welshman, Liverpool	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedric, Liverpool	25	.....	1320	.....	.....	62	50	95	322	.....	.....
Mauretania, Liverpool	446	.....	.....	.....	25	248	100	.....	.....
Mimnehaha, London	850	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	135	75	2276	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1300	.....	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	100	.....	451	.....	.....	50	75	200	225	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	216	.....	.....	25	.....	10	4225	.....	.....
Campanello, Rotterdam	11592	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	4628	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	25	1125	7590	.....	.....
Michigan, Antwerp	18093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	3500	.....	.....	808	150	.....	240	477	4950	.....	.....
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	50	.....	25	2925	.....	.....
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen	50	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
La Touraine, Havre	515	2000	.....	.....
La Lorraine, Havre	250	1500	.....	.....
Canada, Marseilles	650	.....	347	.....	.....	35	.....	660	660	.....	.....
Athina, Mediterranean	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stampalia, Mediterranean	50
Total	37813	3000	4069	250	357	525	3780	28173

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 UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.
 BUYERS OF **TALLOW AND GREASE**
 ALL GRADES
 PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Urgent requirements resulted in a somewhat increased business in tallow circles during the past week. Prices were advanced slightly, this being indicative of consumers showing the most anxiety. It is undoubtedly a restricted market, where conservatism dominates, and the takings are of a hand-to-mouth character, with stocks light on all sides, so as to impart a certain degree of strength to the market.

The dearer descriptions still sell most readily, and the bulk of the business during the week was in these grades. Low grades are not being ignored, but are rather more plentiful. A hardening undertone in greases, with the great strength in the lard market, and a firmer set of cottonseed oil quotations, have been factors which conduced to stimulate a somewhat better inquiry for the cheaper tallows.

The foreign markets continue firm, but afford very little incentive. The last auction sale at London showed that of 1,777 casks of tallow offered for sale, 1,126 were bought at unchanged prices. It was cabled, however, that quotations were fully maintained, and therefore the sale was not displeasing to holders. Foreign business which local exporters are reporting is practically nil. Apart from the strength of our market, the freight-room situation is still a factor against takings by interests abroad.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 6½¢; city specials, 7¼¢. Country, as to quality, 6¾¢@6½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—Prices were advanced and the market for oleo stearine is now quoted at 13¼¢. Instrumental in the upward movement was the improved compound lard business. There was evidence of lighter supplies of available stearine.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market displays firmness. Edible demand is good. The scarcity of copra is an important influence. Quotations: Cochin, 10¾¢@11¢; shipment, 10@10¼¢; Ceylon, 9¼¢@9½¢; shipment, 9@9½¢.

PALM OIL.—Business was somewhat better. The strength of tallow and greases resulted in a better inquiry for palm oil. Prime red spot, 6½¢@6¾¢; do. to arrive, 6½¢@6½¢;

Lagos, spot, 7½¢@7¾¢; to arrive, 7¾¢@7½¢; palm kernel, 8¾¢; shipment, 8¾¢.

CORN OIL.—There seems to be more willingness on the part of factors to sell when bids are advanced slightly. Prices are quoted at \$6@6.10 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There continues a firm undertone in this market. The volume of offerings is small, resulting in a firm spot situation. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, while shipment oil is 6¾¢@6½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—While business is not large, there has been an improvement, with prices a shade higher. Yellow, 6¼¢@6½¢, and white, 6¼¢@7¼¢.

GREASE.—Offerings were again more readily absorbed with the undertone steadier. Quotations: Yellow, 6@6½¢; bone, 5½¢@6¼¢; house, 5½¢@6¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

OLEO OIL.—Stocks are stated to be extremely light. The better grades are commanding stiff prices. Choice is quoted at 15¢; New York, medium, nom.; Rotterdam, 85 florins asked.

NEATFOOT OIL.—No change of importance is noted. Business is slow. Quotations: For 20 cold test, \$1; 30 do., 88¢; 40 do., water white, 82¢; prime, 62¢@63¢; low grade off yellow, 60¢@61¢.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 9, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 124 bbls.; Bridgetown, British Guiana, 85 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 58 bbls.; 5 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 10 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 16 bbls., 5 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 204 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 56 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes.; London, England, 67 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 55½ bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 13 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75 bbls., 25 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 183 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 20,174 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 8,377 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 95 tes.; Alexandretta, Syria, 42 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 740 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tes.; Limassol, Cyprus, 6 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 915 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 50 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 22 tes.

OLEO OIL.—From Baltimore to Hamburg, Germany, 145 bbls.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Belize, Brazil, 2,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,080 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,220 lbs.; Demerara, Brit-

ish Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,070 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 2,400 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,133 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 36,820 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,750 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 61,042 lbs.; London, England, 52,220 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tes.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 pa.; Liverpool, England, 170 ca.

CANNED MEAT.—Antilla, W. I., 22 cs.; Bristol, England, 929 cs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 75 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 86 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 82 cs.; Hull, England, 405 cs.; Liverpool, England, 360 cs.; London, England, 601 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 17 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 68 cs.; Newcastle, England, 100 cs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 23 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 45 pa.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The situation in animal ammoniates continues practically unchanged. Trading is restricted to comparatively small lots for prompt and October shipment mainly. Buyers seem fully persuaded that there is no necessity for paying a heavy carrying charge to supply their late fall and winter requirements, while packers and other producers as a rule are firm in their opinion that they will get still higher prices later on, when the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers are compelled to supply their wants, and they are therefore indisposed to sell futures freely on a basis of present nominal prices, with the usual carrying charge added.

Under the circumstances, we can only quote a waiting market, at about \$2.35 and 10c. for regular tankage, and \$2.55 for high grade blood. Manufacturers of lower grade tankage seem inclined to shade the market in order to make sales, and it is probable business could be done at 2½¢ to 5c. per unit, or 25c. to 50c. per ton below recent prices, if buyers were disposed to bid for prompt and near months' deliveries.

Smaller packers are moving their product about as fast as made, and country renderers seem willing to accept reasonable bids for their productions, which are of course light, owing to the generally reduced killing of cattle and hogs everywhere.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, October 11.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 69 marks; butter oil, 69½ marks; summer yellow, 65¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, October 11.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 36½ florins; choice summer white, 39 florins, and butter oil, 39¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, October 11.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 75¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, October 11.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 81½ francs; prime winter yellow, 80½ francs; choice summer white oil, 85¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, October 11.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31½s.; summer yellow, 31¼s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., October 10.—Crude cottonseed oil, 37c. for October, 36½c. for November, and December bid for crude, f. o. b. Carolina mills. Meal, \$24. Hulls, \$4@5 per ton, f. o. b. mills, according to freight rate.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., October 10.—Crude cottonseed oil, 37c. for prompt and October delivery. Meal, \$22.50 for prime 7½ per cent. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., October 10.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 37½@37¾c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$24.25@24.75 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$4.75@5, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., October 10.—Crude cottonseed oil firm at 36c. bid, 36½c. asked; refined less active and on a lower basis. Prime 8 per cent. meal unchanged at \$28, long ton, ship's side. Sacked cake, \$24.75, long ton, ship's side. Hulls weak at \$8 loose, \$8.50 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., October 10.—Liberal selling of prime crude cottonseed oil the past week at 36@36½c., closing today with 36½c. bid, but very little selling. Choice loose cake, \$25.25, short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

THESE ARE THE PLANTS THAT MAKE "PROGRESS" COOKING OIL AND "GOLDEN ROD" COTTONSEED FLOUR

LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL - APPETIZING AND DELICIOUS.

IDEAL HAND CREAM
IDEAL COTTON OIL - 15 OZ.
SPERMACEIN - 3½ OZ.
WHITE WAX - 3½ OZ.
OIL OF LAVENDER
FLOWERS - 12 DROPS
ROSEWATER - 7½ OZ.
BLUNT TIPPED FINGERS ARE NEVER PRETTY. SO WHY NOT TRY TO MAKE THEM SHAPELY? BEGIN IT TODAY.

EDIBLE OILS FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

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OFFICE & REFINERY

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INCORPORATED.

CABLE ADDRESS

LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A. "COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 9, 1912.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.70 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.70@1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85@90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1¾c. lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; borax at 4½c. lb.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90/92 per cent. at 4¾@5c. lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7@7½c. lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. lb.; prime palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 8¾@8½c. lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼@7½c. lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9¾c. lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¾@11c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. lb.; corn oil, \$6.05@6.15 lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾@6¾c. lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¾c. lb.; oleo stearine, 13½@14c. lb.; house grease, 6@6¼c. lb.; brown grease, 5¾@6c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6¼@6¾c. lb.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@28c.
Oil Cake	16/3	23c.	@25c.
Bacon	17/6	20/	@28c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@28c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@50c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@28c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@28c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@28c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12@12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14½@14¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

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ANIMAL
AND
VEGETABLE
FATSSTERNE & SON CO.
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STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Somewhat Higher—Lard Strength a Factor—Crude Sells More Freely—Cotton Prospects Brighter—Consumption of Oil is Irregular—Sentiment Mixed.

Without undue excitement cottonseed oil values have advanced moderately. The gains during the week were not large enough to warrant very much comment, but quotations at their high point were representative of enhancement of more than 2c. per gallon from the recent low. It was evident that the indisposition of mills to part with their holdings freely, coming at a time when there was great strength in the lard market, enabled crude holders to receive somewhat higher prices. Part of the advance can be attributed to short covering by speculative interests, this buying induced by the maintenance of quotations during the last several weeks, when there were many influences which ordinarily would have had the effect of bringing about moderate declines.

It was shown that cotton-oil values held up remarkably well when pessimism was general. The consuming inquiry was admitted to be inconsequential at one period, yet future prices showed inherent steadiness. The bearish government cotton reports given out during the early part of October were enough, in themselves, to inspire pressure

under the usual circumstances, but it developed that little crude was sold because of the figures. Those favoring a lower set of values were emphatic in their avowals that the near future would witness accumulation of crude oil and subsequently pressure on futures, but these predictions were not borne out. The assumption is that to date the mills have shown their ability to act independently, and in spite of the claims of a liberal carry-over, it appears as though the available supplies were temporarily under the requirements of the consumers.

An improved trade demand has occurred, but it has not been general nor of a character to result in unrestricted confidence or optimism. The decisive advance in lard values brought forth the customary explanations of "control" and "artificial support," but, nevertheless, the effect of the great strength of the provision market was noticeable in an expansion of the demand for compound lard. Manufacturers of this article have advanced their quotations, not commensurately with the advance in pure lard, but sufficiently to indicate a broader demand. Further confirmation of this was supplied by the oleostearine market, which was also firmer. In view of these facts, the statement seems warranted that packing interests furnish the

principal support to the cottonseed oil market at present, taking care of the surplus crude, and apparently not neglecting the future market.

How long these conditions will continue is a matter of surmise, but it is clear that there are still very many in the trade opposed to a material rise in cotton-oil values at this juncture. Some authorities point out that never in the history of the trade has a cotton crop of about 13½ million bales resulted in a crude situation so that the South has been able to market its holdings at an average of about 36c., or at the price prevailing recently. There is unquestionably an increase in crushing operations, particularly in the southeast, and it will be interesting to note the action of values a little later on.

Apropos to the marketing of crude, it is noteworthy that last season, with the record cotton crop and crude production, the average price at the South for crude was 33c. In 1908-09, which was the largest crop, excluding this last season, crude averaged 30c. per gallon. The 1906 crop was also a large one and resulted in a medial of crude values of 28c. per gallon. Of course, in the last five years there has been a gradual increase in the consumption of cottonseed oil, which has to be reckoned with. In other words, the tendency

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885



COTTON SEED OIL

Refinery and General Office: LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS
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has been for the intrinsic values of cottonseed oil to increase.

The advancement of the cotton crop toward maturity has been rapid, and now there is only a comparatively small amount exposed to frost damage. Of course, abnormally low temperatures may work havoc with the quality, but the prospects of a very much reduced quantity this season because of frosts are rather remote. At least, the oil trade is calculating on about 13% million bales of seed cotton, and it is reiterated that the producing quality of the seed thus far shows considerable improvement over last year, that the refining losses are nearer the normal, and that farmers are showing more satisfaction with the prices which they are receiving for their seed. All of these factors are expected to contribute toward a production of oil this year not very far under that received from the enormous crop of 1911-12.

Reverting to the consuming inquiry, that from abroad has been spasmodic. Some interests can advantageously distribute some of their low-grade oil at foreign centers, but most concerns agree that the bulk of the limited inquiry coming to light is for the superior descriptions. Export business is undoubtedly far behind the excellent start of last season, but some improvement is to be looked for, inasmuch as surplus stocks held abroad are undeniably being reduced. The olive-oil crop has frequently been reported as a small one, and will be conducive to a liberal inquiry from time to time, but there are other factors militating against a large business with foreigners.

In this respect values are not low enough to make cottonseed oil an attractive proposition when compared with some of the other foreign oils, and then again the freight-room situation has influence. The Balkan disturbance will hinder business unless quickly terminated. Meanwhile the premiums for

quick shipment of cottonseed oil are worthy of consideration, but are being subjected to many versions. If there should be a readjustment there would probably be greater confidence on the bear side; but, pending more definite indications of distress at southern centers, there is an inclination to await developments, despite the favorable crop outlook and the belief that cotton-oil values are not in a position to compete favorably with some of the kindred products, which both foreign and home manufacturing industries are in a position to utilize.

Closing prices, Saturday, October 5, 1912.—October, \$6.38@6.39; November, \$6.04@6.05; December, \$6.04@6.05; January, \$6.04@6.06; February, \$6.06@6.09; March, \$6.11@6.12; April, \$6.12@6.16; May, \$6.19@6.21. Futures closed at unchanged to 8 advance. Sales were: October, 4,200, \$6.40@6.35; December, 300, \$6.05@6.04; January, 1,600, \$6.06@6.05; May, 500, \$6.20. Total sales, 6,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.00@6.40; off, \$5.80@6.40; reddish off, \$5.50@6.20; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$6.50; prime crude S. E., \$4.93@5.00; prime crude valley, \$5.00@5.14; prime crude Texas, \$4.80@4.90.

Monday, October 6, 1912.—Spot, \$6.42@6.70; October, \$6.42@6.45; November, \$6.09@6.10; December, \$6.09@6.10; January, \$6.09@6.10; February, \$6.10@6.12; March, \$6.14@6.15; April, \$6.15@6.20; May, \$6.21@6.23. Futures closed at 2 to 5 advance. Sales were: October, 2,900, \$6.44@6.38; November, 1,800, \$6.10@6.05; December, 600, \$6.10; January, 600, \$6.10@6.05; March, 1,100, \$6.15@6.10; May, 200, \$6.20@6.19. Total sales, 7,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.00@6.32; off, \$5.90@6.29; reddish off, \$5.60@6.05; winter, \$6.40@7.50; summer, \$6.50@7.50; prime crude S. E., \$4.93; prime crude valley, \$4.93@5.00.

Tuesday, October 8, 1912.—Spot, \$6.44@6.55; October, \$6.45@6.48; November, \$6.06@6.07; December, \$6.06@6.07; January, \$6.07@6.09; February, \$6.08@6.10; March, \$6.11@

6.14; April, \$6.12@6.16; May, \$6.18@6.21. Futures closed at 3 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: October, 4,400, \$6.47@6.45; November, 3,100, \$6.10@6.07; December, 2,700, \$6.10@6.06; January, 1,000, \$6.10@6.07; March, 800, \$6.15@6.12. Total sales, 12,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.37; off, \$5.80@6.28; reddish off, \$5.50@6.10; winter, \$7.00@7.25; summer, \$6.40@7.40; prime crude S. E., \$4.93; prime crude valley, \$4.93; prime crude Texas, \$4.80.

Wednesday, October 9, 1912.—Spot, \$6.47@6.51; October, \$6.44@6.45; November, \$6.06@6.07; December, \$6.06@6.07; January, \$6.06@6.08; February, \$6.07@6.10; March, \$6.10@6.12; April, \$6.12@6.16; May, \$6.19@6.20. Futures closed at 1 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$6.47; October, 3,700, \$6.45@6.41; November, 5,900, \$6.07@6.05; December, 2,600, \$6.06@6.04; January, 600, \$6.06@6.05; February, 300, \$6.07; March, 2,000, \$6.10; May, 1,100, \$6.19. Total sales, 16,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.39; off, \$5.91@6.25; reddish off, \$5.65@6.05; winter, \$6.90@7.50; summer, \$6.50@7.10; prime crude S. E., \$4.87@4.93; prime crude valley, \$4.93; prime crude Texas, \$4.80@4.87.

Thursday, October 10, 1912.—Spot, \$6.45@6.57; October, \$6.45@6.47; November, \$6.14@6.15; December, \$6.11@6.13; January, \$6.12@6.13; February, \$6.13@6.14; March, \$6.16@6.18; April, \$6.16@6.21; May, \$6.23@6.25. Futures closed 1 to 8 advance. Sales were: October, 1,400, \$6.49@6.46; November, 5,200, \$6.14@6.08; December, 3,500, \$6.14@6.07; January, 2,600, \$6.13@6.08; February, 200, \$6.12; March, 1,600, \$6.18@6.13; May, 1,900, \$6.25@6.22. Total sales, 16,400. Good off, \$6.15@6.40; off, \$5.90@6.40; reddish off, \$5.50@6.30; winter, \$6.75@7.25; summer, \$6.50@7.10; prime crude S. E., \$4.93; prime crude valley, \$4.93; prime crude Texas, \$4.87.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

TALLOW

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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY
OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to October 10, 1912, and for the period since September 1, 1912, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	0
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	9
Barbados, W. I.	—	270
Buenos Aires, A. R.	51	624
Cape Town, Africa	—	61
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	2
Colon, Panama	46	206
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	870
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	147
Dunkirk, France	—	100
Genoa, Italy	1,120	2,944
Glasgow, Scotland	—	450
Hamburg, Germany	—	805
Havana, Cuba	9	95
Havre, France	500	1,619
Hong Kong, China	—	2
Hull, England	100	100
Kingston, W. I.	58	235
Liverpool, England	725	725
London, England	100	2,849
Macoris, S. D.	—	156
Marseilles, France	100	1,650
Martinique, W. I.	—	148
Melbourne, Australia	64	64
Moyaguez	—	9
Naples, Italy	—	200
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	38
Piraeus, Greece	200	3,104
Plantama	—	3
Port au Prince, W. I.	6	13
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	9
Port Limon, C. R.	29	83
Progreso, Mexico	8	32
Puerto, Mexico	—	9
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,300
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	15
San Juan, P. R.	—	2
Santiago, Cuba	—	236
Santos, Brazil	—	110
Southampton, England	75	75
Sydney, Australia	57	96
Trieste, Austria	1,700	3,949
Trinidad, Island of	26	64
Turks Island, W. I.	—	42
Valparaiso, Chile	5	215
Venice, Italy	—	830
Total	5,061	26,569

From New Orleans.

Belfast, Ireland	50	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425
Christiania, Norway	50	50
Genoa, Italy	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	855
Havana, Cuba	323	449
Havre, France	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	100
London, England	—	150
Progreso, Mexico	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	1,700	1,750
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	105
Total	2,123	4,484

From Baltimore.

Constantinople, Turkey	50	50
Gothenberg, Sweden	50	50
Malta, Island of	25	25
Total	125	125

From All Other Ports.

Mexico (including overland)	1,307	4,172
Total	1,307	4,172

Recapitulation.

From New York	5,061	26,569
From New Orleans	2,123	4,484
From Baltimore	125	125
From all other ports	1,307	4,172
Total	8,616	35,350

PEANUTS AS A COTTON OIL MILL POSSIBILITY
But the Farmers First Must Be Taught to Produce Them

By W. B. Starr, Agricultural Agent, Texas Pacific R. R. Co.

The peanut is fast coming into its own. While peanuts have long been of value to the human family, still their commercial value is just beginning to be appreciated. Only a few years ago cotton seed was a waste product with no commercial value whatever; today, thanks to the ingenuity of the human mind and the co-operation of the cottonseed mill men, its value to the farmers of the South exceeds the value of their wheat and oat crops combined.

It is impossible to maintain the fertility of our fields by growing only one crop. Neither can this fertility be maintained by cultivating two-thirds of our land in a single crop. Scientific farming is fast becoming a necessity, just as scientific management has been a necessity in the development of the cottonseed oil business. Now, if it is necessary for the farmer to carry out a rotation of crops to keep his land in fertile condition, what crop will it pay oil millers to encourage him to raise?

Speaking to oil mill men as an active farmer of some experience, I wish to urge their consideration of the peanut crop. It has two important possibilities from their business viewpoint: First, its beneficial effect on the soil; second, its possibility as an oil-producing crop with other valuable by-products.

Effect of Peanut Crop on the Soil.

Taking up the first possibility, that of soil improvement, I wish to explain that the peanut belongs to that plant family known as the legumes, which consist of clover, alfalfa, soya beans, velvet beans, cow peas and peanuts. This group has the property of obtaining free extract of nitrogen from the

air and using it in its plant structure.

This nitrogen is fixed by the means of bacteria that work upon the roots of this plant family and produce there small knots or nodules, which can be easily observed upon examination. The nitrogen obtained this way is not only sufficient for the crop, but a surplus is obtained which may be left in the earth to help produce growth in the non-leguminous crops, which consist mainly of cotton, potatoes, corn, wheat and other cereal crops grown. These crops obtain their supply of nitrogen direct from the soil.

In the case of cotton, we find that a bale of cotton removes from the earth about a hundred pounds of nitrogen, forty pounds of phosphoric acid and sixty-five pounds of potash. Pure nitrogen as figured in our commercial fertilizers has a value of about twenty cents a pound, while phosphoric acid and potash are worth about six cents per pound; this gives us \$20 worth of nitrogen for each bale of cotton, while the combined value of the other two most important crop elements, phosphoric acid and potash, amounts to only about \$6. Corn uses practically the same elements as cotton.

We thus see the absolute necessity of the legume crop in our rotation, and also understand the scientific reason why our fathers and grandmothers in the South grew cow peas to improve their soil. This they realized

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by observation, but at that time no one understood the exact reason.

More Money in This Crop Than in Others.

Now, in growing peanuts for market, when they are harvested a large proportion of this nitrogen may be left in the ground if a sharp plow or sweep is run just under the nuts, clipping the tap roots off. Land can also be rapidly enriched by "hogging off" peanuts. To illustrate, I will give the results of an experiment conducted by the Arkansas Experiment Station, extending over three years and completed last year.

The first year they planted an acre each side by side, of peanuts, soya beans and corn. This land had previously been subjected to the same crops, and was of an equal state of fertility. When the crops matured, the corn was gathered and cribbed. A hog fence was thrown around the other two acres, and the crop was hogged off. The next two succeeding years this entire three-acre tract was put into cotton, the same seed being used on each tract, planted at the same time and cultivated the same way.

The test was for the purpose of finding what effect each crop planted the first year would have upon the succeeding two crops of cotton. From the corn land the two years' yield was 1,802 pounds of seed cotton, about three-fifths of a bale per year. The soya bean land produced 2,608 pounds of seed cotton, while the peanut land produced 2,912 pounds, making a gain of 1,110 pounds over the corn land, practically one-third of a bale for each of the two years. This, figured on a basis of 9 cents per pound for lint cotton, would give the farmer over \$10 an acre additional profit.

The report of the test did not state the amount of pork produced upon the acre of peanuts, but other experiments have proven that a 30-pound bushel of Spanish peanuts will produce 12 pounds of pork. While the experiments conducted by experiment stations have shown that a 56-pound bushel of corn will average about 10 pounds of pork.

The Peanut as a Profitable Oil Producer.

Now, as to the possibility of the peanut as a profitable oil-producing crop. There is a little difference of opinion regarding this, but cottonseed oil mills are already manufacturing peanut oil to a limited extent and readily selling it at a profit.

From considerable investigation, I have concluded that one of the main necessities is an organization of the people engaged in its manufacture with the idea of protecting the business, further perfecting the methods of manufacturing and enlarging through publicity a demand for peanut cooking oil and its by-products.

Considerable peanut oil is imported into the United States each year. This comes mainly from France. The nuts from which the oil is produced are grown along the west coast of Africa, and the crop is said to be grown by slave labor. Ships from French ports haul these peanuts back as return cargo at a very low freight rate, where they are made into oil in factories employing cheap labor located along the coast of France.

The peanut oil industry of the United States should receive protection at the hands of Congress, so that the farmer, oil men and factory laborers can engage in the production and manufacture on a profitable basis.

Possibilities for Cotton Oil Mills.

While the present cottonseed oil machinery is suitable for peanut oil production, still undoubtedly many improvements can be made to cheapen the manufacturing cost and also improve the quality of the product. Also the profits obtainable from the by-products can without doubt be enhanced by improvements along manufacturing lines.

Cotton oil men have had some unfounded prejudice to overcome in the sale of cottonseed products for human consumption. Happily with peanuts this is almost entirely lacking. Nearly every one is anxious to try the manufactured products of peanuts, and they are ordinarily very much appreciated.

In the use of peanut hulls and meal as a stock feed, we find we have one of the finest feeds obtainable, not only healthful, but it is very nutritious and produces splendid results as a hog feed, either for growing or fattening stock, also for any young stock or dairy cows.

I might mention here that the farmer who is raising nuts for oil purposes has a valuable by-product in the shape of his peanut hay. This will yield from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Last year I sold my peanut hay at \$17.50 per ton, when Johnson grass hay was selling at \$12. This hay is practically of the same value as medium grade alfalfa, and, belonging to the same plant family, it has about the same constituent elements, and may be used for the same purpose.

Cotton Oil Men Must Take the Lead.

I would like to see cottonseed oil men lead in the development of this important and profitable crop. Your present organization could handle it, or you could organize among you interested men a different association to promote this industry.

I have not touched upon the proper planting and cultural methods, nor the soils best adapted for peanut culture, but I will say that the Agricultural Department of the Texas and Pacific and the International and Great Northern railways which I have the honor to represent, will at any time be willing to advise any one as to the best methods to follow. There is no doubt that we are fast approaching the time when the peanut will be one of the most important of our oil-producing and grain crops.

CHILE'S NITRATE INDUSTRY.

The outlook for the nitrate business in Chile promises exceptionally well both in price and consumption, according to Consul Winslow of Valparaiso. The past nitrate year, ending June 30, was prosperous, with a production of 2,469,000 tons, against 2,459,000 tons for the previous year, and on a rising market of fully 10 per cent. for the year. With the new nitrate works to be opened it is estimated that the output for the nitrate year ending June 30, 1913, will show a marked increase, since the visible supply on June 30, 1912, was 33,000 tons less than at the same date last year.

The world's consumption of nitrate for the last nitrate year broke the record by 36,000 tons and exceeded the production. Apparently there has been quite a decline in the consumption of nitrate of soda in the United States during the past three years, while other parts of the world show good

increases, as may be seen from the following table:

	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Continent of Europe.....	1,530,000	1,585,000	1,711,000
United Kingdom	118,000	129,000	132,000
United States	516,000	535,000	503,000
Other countries	78,000	85,000	114,000
	2,242,000	2,324,000	2,460,000

The latest surveys and estimates indicate that the nitrate deposits of Chile are sufficient for several generations at least, even at an increased production, since new processes and machinery are being employed by means of which much of the old caliche can be worked with nearly as good profit as when first worked.

ONE ADVANTAGE OF AUTO DELIVERY.

"Among the many ways in which motor delivery has handsomely justified itself," says G. C. Frey of the Kissel Motor Car Company, "is in making the location of a retail business of less importance than formerly. Even business men in the suburbs find that they can, with the aid of the telephone and motor delivery, extend their zone of trade five to ten miles without additional fixed expense. Formerly the impossibility of long delivery runs confined the smaller merchants to neighborhood operations. But today, with motor wagons supplanting two to four teams, according to demand, he can extend his territory and give quicker and better delivery."

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Cyrus W. Ashcraft, Florence, Ala.
Vice-President, M. E. Singleton, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, S. J. Cassels, Montgomery.
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Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—As has been noted previously there is considerably more activity in the market and all varieties of native and branded hides have been taken quite freely at firm prices for most kinds and at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance for late salting native steers. A good proportion of the sales were effected by outside independent packers. Native steers are strong, and total sales so far this week have amounted to between 12,000 and 15,000 at $19\frac{3}{4}$ c. for September and early October, and at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. for late October and November salting, as noted in sales given yesterday. September and October salting is now pretty closely sold up, and some packers have sold ahead into November. Included in the sales of 9,000 to 10,000 September-October at $19\frac{3}{4}$ c. were about 2,000 all Septembers that were sold by an Indianapolis packer. Texas steers are firm with a good inquiry, especially for the lights and extremes, and some fair-sized sales made this week as previously noted. Prices continue quotable at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. for heavies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lights and 17 c. for extremes. Four of the packers are holding October heavy Texas at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., and would probably include Novembers ahead if wanted. Most of the packers, however, are well sold up on lights and extremes for October and some into November. Butt brands are in scant supply and firm on the basis of last sales at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. Colorados are firm. Last sales were at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. From 5,000 to 10,000 Octobers are held at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows are strong at the last selling price of 17 c., and one packer holds Octobers $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. Native cows are selling better, but there are more supplies available of these than of other kinds. One car of September heavy cows sold at 18 c., and more are offered of October-November salting ahead, and these later salting heavy cows last sold at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 August-September light cows offered from Southwestern points and also from Western points at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. Trading has been fairly active in light cows this week at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., which price holds firm, although tanners are giving a preference to October light cows at Chicago over September and August salting at Southwestern light average points. As reported earlier in the week an Iowa independent packer sold light cows from the middle of August to January 1 salting at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., and these were weights of 45 to 55 lbs. Most of the other sales by regular packers, if not all of them, have been of 25 to 45-lb. weights, but October salting Chicago light cows will be rather heavy average and contain very few under 40 lbs. Native bulls unchanged at $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded bulls.—A car October-November Northern points sold $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—Market continues active. About 10,000 more September and October light and extreme Texas have been sold at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 17 c. respectively, probably to a big buyer and possibly ahead into November salting. June to January spread native steers were well sold up West early in June, but the present demand for these is slow, owing to larger foreign offerings and the good supplies reported obtainable East.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tone of the market is very firm, and considerably stronger than large dealers who are sold ahead for a month or so care to admit. Some sales have been made at outside points at even

higher prices than were realized last week. Dealers in the Twin Cities are asking $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more for 50-lb. and up hides, and also for extremes than their prices of last week. Buffs continue firm here at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. for regular good lots, and most Chicago dealers cannot offer any for October delivery at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c., as they are already sold ahead at this price and may run into November on deliveries, and they are securing $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. from local tanners for special selection 45 to 55-lb. weights. As previously noted the recent efforts to enable Chicago dealers to buy in hides at outside points at low prices to fill contracts taken ahead resulted in information being sent out that buffs had sold at 15 c. Outside of the Southwesterns sold at 15 c. this has been fully traced to only one car of 45 to 60-lb. buffs by a Chicago collector who deals mostly in tallow, greases and skins. Bids of 15 c. might be accepted for more Missouri river point buffs on selection Chicago freight basis, as tanners are now giving preference to Chicago packer light native cows over Southwestern points stock. A car of northern Ohio buffs, mostly city butcher stock, is reported sold up to $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. Heavy cows are firm at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. along with buffs, and offerings light; some dealers sold ahead. Extremes are firm at 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Last large sales were at 16 c., but any choice Chicago, Michigan or Indiana extremes are not obtainable under $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy steers firm; regular lots $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 c., and choice butcher stock $16\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bulls are steady at a range of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. for regular lots, and 13 c. asked some. Last sales $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. Branded hides range 13 to 14 c. flat, and desirable average lots are held stronger in sympathy with $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for packer branded October cows and light average branded steers sold ahead.

Later.—Market steady to firm. As has been noted there are some accumulations of August-September Southwestern packer light native cows offered at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Missouri river points buffs offered at 15 c. selected Chicago freight basis, but choice Chicago buffs for prompt shipment are held at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., and choice extremes 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Market no firmer, owing to European stock being no higher and claimed easier by buyers. Best Chicago cities last sold $20\frac{1}{2}$ c., regular Chicagos and outside cities 20 to $20\frac{1}{4}$ c., mixed cities and countries $19\frac{3}{4}$ to 20 c., and countries alone 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. Kips are firm at 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. for countries, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 c. for cities, and 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. for packers. Light calf $\$1.20$ to $\$1.40$.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market still dull. Packers' October pelts hold $\$1.20$ to $\$1.35$. September lambs last sold $\$1.15$, and buyers' views this for Octobers. Country pelts range $\$1$ to $\$1.10$.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is steady, and late receipts are somewhat firmer, as quality is improving along with cooler weather. Mixed lots range $\$3.90$ to $\$4.10$ as to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues firm. One sale has been made of 900 Central Americans, etc., at $27\frac{3}{4}$ c., and it is possible about 1,000 more also sold at the same figure. Receipts are meager, consisting of 356 Central Americans, etc., per the S. S. "Clyde" and 297 Central Americans per the S. S. "Alhanea." Nothing further has developed in River Plates, and offerings of regular weight Buenos Ayres are firm at $29\frac{1}{2}$ c., with a range of 30 to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted on Cordovas and Montevideos, according to districts, shippers, etc.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Different cables here report that the 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold recently brought 28c. c. & f. basis, including commissions. Europe is reported to be buying all kinds of dry and salted River Plates freely, and it is understood that these Sansinenas went to Europe. Mexicans continue very firm. Last sales of best coast Mexicans, as noted recently, were at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c., and some country Mexicans at interior points are being held up to $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. laid down here, with New York re-weights. Some reports from Mexican shippers are that sales have been made direct to European tanners at equal to 17 c., New York freight basis, but invoice weights for the better class of interior Mexican city packer hides. Cubans are also firm, and it is reported that a bid of 15 c. was made by a Hamburg, Germany, house for heavy weight Cubans f. o. b. Cienfuegos.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No fresh trading is noted, but the offerings of regular native steers, butt brands, Colorados, all weight native cows and bulls are very light. A car or so of native steers being offered are held at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. Some outside smaller packer all weight cows are being offered at 17 c., and one lot has possibly been sold, but no details confirmed.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to hold very firm, and offerings through brokers here and to tanners direct are very light. Some western Pennsylvania buffs are being offered here at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c., but most other Pennsylvania dealers are now talking firm at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. for any buffs for prompt shipment, but might sell some for delivery prior to the end of the year at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. One car of Ohio buffs was sold here late yesterday at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c., but most Ohio dealers are not willing to sell any buffs for October shipment at under $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Reports from Canada are that the market there is holding generally firm. Some Pennsylvania extremes are being offered at 16 c., but other dealers are holding these at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Ohio extremes are generally held firm at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., with up to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked for some extra choice lots. There is less call here for Southern, as some buyers have now supplied their wants through recent purchases of these. New York State hides are quoted in car lots at $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat, and last sales of small parcels were at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules unchanged with trade quiet, owing to limited offerings. New York cities are quoted unchanged at $\$1.80$ to $\$1.82\frac{1}{2}$, $\$2.25$ to $\$2.27\frac{1}{2}$ and $\$2.57\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$2.60$, with some holders nominally asking more, but no sales noted. Little lots of regular countries are mostly selling at $\$1.60$, $\$2.05$ and $\$2.40$ selected. Mixed outside city and country kips bring $\$2.75$ for 12 to 16 lbs., and $\$3$ for 16 lbs. and up.

HORSE HIDES.—Slightly firmer for late receipts. Mixed cities and countries, $\$3.90$ to $\$4.10$.

European.

Reports concerning the disposal of German hides and calfskins accumulated on account of the boycotted auctions there have not been generally confirmed, but parties reporting the sales continue to state that such has been the case and that the information is not general, as it was supposed to keep private the fact that German tanners had taken over this stock. Other parties, however, close to those German markets say they have received no word of any such sales. Some estimates are that there were about 300,000 of these skins accumulated throughout Germany.

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M. K. PARKER & CO., 607-608-609 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

Quoth the raven: "Nevermore!"

How is it the packers were overlooked in this campaign fund exposé?

My, what a bunch of platers are doomed to be listed in the "also ran" class!

Any time a landlord doesn't know who his tenant is, why—ask Wayman.

The second day of the Convention—October 15—is Tag Day in Chicago. You're it!

Every butcher shop in the country ought to be selling carton lard and oleomargarine.

Each succeeding day brings us a day's march nearer home, it is well to remember.

The moldy hat is again in evidence. Must have kep' 'em in a damplace since last spring.

Most of these candidates expect to be taken seriously, even the biggest joke among them.

By the way, about that new hat of George Tschappat's. It is—well, more about it later.

Looks like Doc Wily might get a job if he went to Hingland. George might give him a couple or three quid per.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 5, 1912, averaged 10.73 cents per pound.

Governor Wilson says Theodore is a steel candidate. Some papers had it "steel" and others "steal." As Jack Hall would say: "Thank you for them kind words."

John H. Martin, one of the old-timers in the Yards, died Monday last, deeply mourned by eight sons and daughters and a host of friends. Mr. Martin had operated in the Yards for forty years.

There is one thing sure. This damphool so-called "legislation"—in other words, harassing of industries and individuals sup-

posed to be violating the laws—is helping Canada forge to the front.

Truly a set of nice well-behaved subways, and a street cleaning department that cleaned, would make Chicago look a trifle less like an overgrown village.

The trend of the grain and provision markets, the result of the world's series, and the Packers' Convention have completely eclipsed the political champagne.

"The line," be it understood, has been put out of business, partially at least. The erstwhile bright red light is very dim. Like street cleaning, this sort of thing happens just before election time.

May as well move the Masonic Temple corner; its interest has went. The ladies' dresses are to be tighter'n ever, says the Gay Paree harnessmaker. Maybe they'll make 'em shorter.

Every effort is being put forth by the Chicago members and committees to insure the forthcoming A. M. P. A. Convention being the best ever, and they earnestly hope all the members all over the country and their friends will attend.

I am the great stuffed—sh! whisper!—It! The destiny of the country I hold in me mitt; I've got 'em all faded at throwing a fit, The rest of 'em in it? Nix! Not! Nit!

Is it necessary to say any more about George Pratt than the newspapers have already printed? The only thing they slipped up on is "Who the hotel bill is going to 'bear' hogs, now that George has retired?" Never could see 'em worth the "cush."

Either a whole lot of these political candidates have money enough to retire on or go into some honest business, or somebody sure is putting up the junk, and a whole lot more than the job sought pays. Good deal like the waiter in some joints

paying so much per day for the privilege of—taking in the tips!

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, tea merchant and erstwhile packer, will shortly visit America, perhaps in time for the convention. Starting out in life about as humbly as any of 'em, he has become not only immensely wealthy, but internationally famous. Of course; why not? Look where he came from!

The follies of 1912:

Quarreling with your best friend over any candidate for any office.

Paying nine cents for hogs and selling the product on an eight-cent basis.

Mortgaging your home to buy an automobile.

Missing the Packers' Convention!

The law—or perverseness—of gravity, aided and abetted by bum atmospheric trackwork, evidently holds its own at these aviation meets. Speaking of tracks, those across the Atlantic are nothing to brag of, nor are some across the Continent, either. We'll take a chance every time on the sidewalk arising in its wrath and swatting us on the snout!

Col. W. E. Skinner, of International Livestock Show fame, also the gentleman who made the statement that "there never was a drought that was not broken up by rain," also toastmaster at one of the A. M. P. A. banquets, in a recent interview in The Drovers' Journal, says: "The indications for future production of livestock are big. If the farmer takes hold of things, as he seems about to do, there will be a big increase in cattle production." Gladsome news, Colonel!

Tom Devine, the old packinghouse man, who is about as Irish as anyone possibly could be—looks Irish, talks Irish and acts Irish—went into an emporium the other day, placed his foot on the brass rail and immediately got thirsty. But before he could open his face the barkeep said: "What is it, Mr. Cohen?" "Mr. Cohen, is ut!" roared Tom. "Why, you—you—God forgive me!" The balance is unfit for publication.

Four hundred delegates, representing trade organizations from forty-seven countries, and members of the International Chamber of Commerce, were given a rousing reception on the Board of Trade on Saturday last. These delegates were on the floor for an hour, and were much interested in the proceedings. Lady visitors were admitted to the floor, something never witnessed before by the oldest traders. Flags of all nations decorated the entire floor.

He sat upon the hog pen fence, and the market softly grilled: "The hog," said he, "that's worth the kale has never yet been killed." The hogs went galivanting to about eight cents and more: Then said, said he: "I'll tell you, boys, they're not worth more'n four! And I'll put myself on record—and I mean it, too, at that— The four-cent hog will bloom again!" said Uncle Georgie Pratt.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses

Packers and Provision
Dealers Everywhere!
Cut your Telegraph Expenses
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Use and make your correspondents use
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The only real up-to-date Provision Code
built by a provision man.
A. E. CROSS - - - **Publisher**
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BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
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H. H. BRUNT
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

OLEO-OIL **NEUTRAL LARD**
OLEO-STEARINE (Domestic and Foreign)
SPECIAL OILS (Domestic and Foreign) for
BUTTERINE

PRINTED PARCHMENT WRAPPERS

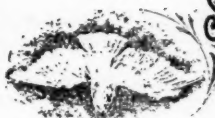
are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get anything so satisfactory as the **PURITAN BRAND**. Ask for samples.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO., Dayton, Ohio

Strongest, Purest, Best

You Want The Best

ANHYDROUS-AMMONIA



Publishers of
PURE PRODUCTS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
for the food and beverage industries

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS

A CENTRAL STATION FOR
MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES
ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY.
EXPERT TESTIMONY FURNISHED. ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
LARGE STAFF OF RESEARCH, ANALYTICAL, CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTS
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS,
PACKERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CHEMISTS' BUILDING,
50 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK. Apr. 1st, 1912.

It is economical and is so
pure it reduces machine
wear to a minimum.

A test will prove all we
claim.

ORDER NOW

MORRIS & COMPANY

NEW YORK
35th St. and 11th Ave.

CHICAGO
U. S. Yards

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we
have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal
tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be
very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar pro-
ducts, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount
of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the
limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous
ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to
give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdilleux Manager.

“EVERY
OUNCE
ENERGIZES”

WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

—A—

WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

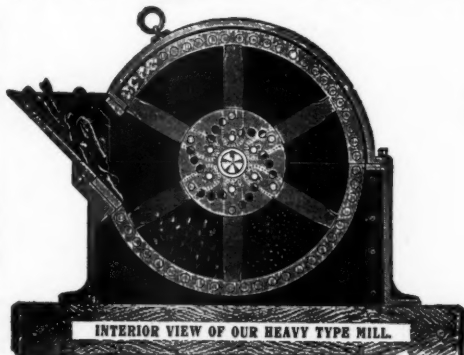
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

CONSOLIDATED DRESSED BEEF CO.

ABATTOIR
AND
SALESROOMS
STOCK YARDS
30th and Race Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

CAR LOTS SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE U. S.

We invite New York and New Jersey butchers to visit
us. Philadelphia is only two hours from New York.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 30.....	18,916	1,501	17,164	63,310
Tuesday, Oct. 1.....	4,932	993	11,620	44,767
Wednesday, Oct. 2.....	19,872	1,604	15,283	50,090
Thursday, Oct. 3.....	5,918	982	15,670	25,302
Friday, Oct. 4.....	2,895	300	13,784	12,026
Saturday, Oct. 5.....	688	22	9,626	272
Total last week.....	53,291	5,411	82,547	195,767
Previous week.....	57,351	5,455	80,533	177,221
Cor. week, 1911.....	71,890	8,823	108,117	157,510
Cor. week, 1910.....	65,356	8,610	85,998	218,345

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Monday, Sept. 30.....	2,377	127	4,182	8,914
Tuesday, Oct. 1.....	3,111	91	2,077	10,374
Wednesday, Oct. 2.....	5,383	102	3,529	17,703
Thursday, Oct. 3.....	4,640	304	2,737	16,741
Friday, Oct. 4.....	2,170	182	2,454	10,432
Saturday, Oct. 5.....	427	62	2,271	2,542

Total last week.....	18,108	848	17,250	72,760
Previous week.....	18,880	539	12,639	52,963
Cor. week, 1911.....	29,064	927	25,421	90,118
Cor. week, 1910.....	30,142	1,228	16,748	116,964

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 5, 1912.....	1,947,527	5,517,089	4,254,045
Same period, 1911.....	2,159,938	5,250,180	3,904,829

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Oct. 5, 1912.....	297,000
Previous week.....	312,000
Year ago.....	275,000
Two years ago.....	280,000
Total year to date.....	18,522,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 5, 1912.....	221,700	213,200	504,400
Week ago.....	222,400	211,200	458,100
Year ago.....	248,400	250,200	427,200
Two years ago.....	229,100	192,800	429,900

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Oct. 5, 1912:	
Armour & Co.....	16,300
Swift & Co.....	11,900
S. & S. Co.....	5,300
Morris & Co.....	5,000
Anglo-American.....	3,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	2,500
Hammond Co.....	3,800
Western P. Co.....	4,700
Miller & Hart.....	2,100
Independent P. Co.....	4,000
Brennan P. Co.....	3,300
Others.....	5,400

Totals.....	67,300
Previous week.....	76,600
1911.....	85,000
1910.....	69,200
Total year to date.....	4,317,700
Same period last year.....	4,206,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
This week.....	\$7.95	\$8.82	\$3.75	\$6.55
Previous week.....	7.95	8.55	4.00	6.90
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.75	6.42	3.85	6.00
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.60	8.55	4.00	6.75
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.75	7.87	4.40	6.50

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$9.50@11.00
Common to fair heaves.....	6.50@ 7.75
Inferior killers.....	5.50@ 6.50
Range steers.....	6.50@ 9.05
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	7.25@10.50
Canner bulls.....	2.25@ 3.00
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@ 8.00
Common to good vealers.....	10.00@11.25
Heavy calves.....	5.50@ 9.00
Feeding steers.....	5.25@ 8.00
Stockers.....	4.40@ 7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@ 5.50
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@ 4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75@ 3.75
Fair to good heifers.....	5.50@ 8.50
Butcher bulls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Bologna hogs.....	4.25@ 5.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.90@9.25
Good to prime butchers.....	9.00@9.35
Fair to good heavy packing.....	8.70@9.00
Light mixed, 175 lbs. and up.....	8.75@8.95
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.90@9.15
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	5.00@6.50
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Boars, according to weight.....	3.00@4.25
*Stags, according to weight.....	8.00@8.75

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Range yearlings.....	\$4.75@5.60
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.70
Native lambs.....	6.25@6.75
Range lambs.....	6.75@7.10
Feeding lambs.....	5.50@6.50
Feeding wethers.....	3.90@4.10
Breeding ewes.....	3.75@4.40
Good to choice wethers.....	4.00@4.25
Good to choice ewes.....	3.50@4.15

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$16.85
January.....	19.35	19.37½	19.22½	\$19.25
May.....	19.07½	19.07½	18.92½	18.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.47½	11.55	11.47½	11.47½
December.....	11.22½	11.27½	11.17½	11.17½
January.....	10.97½	11.02½	10.92½	10.92½
May.....	10.47½	10.50	10.42½	10.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.75	10.80	10.72½	\$10.72½
January.....	10.22½	10.25	10.17½	10.17½
May.....	10.05	10.07½	10.00	10.00

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	16.90	17.00	16.90	17.00
January.....	19.35	19.70	19.27½	\$19.67½
May.....	18.95	19.20	18.92½	19.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.50	11.67½	11.50	11.67½
December.....	11.27½	11.40	11.25	\$11.40
January.....	10.97½	11.15	10.95	11.12½
May.....	10.47½	10.62½	10.45	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.75	10.92½	10.72½	\$10.92½
January.....	10.20	10.37½	10.20	10.35
May.....	10.10	10.15	10.00	10.15

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	17.60	17.10	17.00	\$17.10
January.....	19.60	19.70	19.45	\$19.67½
May.....	19.02½	19.10	18.95	\$19.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.67½	11.77½	11.65	\$11.77½
December.....	11.35	11.45	11.32½	11.45
January.....	11.10	11.20	11.07½	11.17½
May.....	10.60	10.67½	10.55	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.95	10.95	10.90	\$10.95
January.....	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.40
May.....	10.10	10.17½	10.10	10.17½

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	17.20	17.20	17.20	\$17.20
January.....	19.67½	19.85	19.67½	\$19.82½
May.....	19.12½	19.30	19.12½	\$19.27½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.80	11.90	11.75	11.85
December.....	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55
January.....	11.15	11.27½	11.15	\$11.25
May.....	10.60	10.72½	10.60	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.00	11.05	11.00	\$11.05
January.....	10.37½	10.47½	10.37½	\$10.47½
May.....	10.20	10.25	10.17½	\$10.25

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	17.20	17.20	17.10	\$17.20
January.....	19.75	19.80	19.40	19.40
May.....	19.20	19.20	18.95	18.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October.....	11.80	11.82½	11.75	11.75
December.....	11.42½	11.50	11.42½	11.42½
January.....	11.22½	11.25	11.02½	11.05
May.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.52½	\$10.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.05	11.05	10.97½	10.97½
January.....	10.37½	10.40	10.25	10.25
May.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.07½	10.07½

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	17.25	17.40	17.25	17.40
January.....	19.40	19.75	19.40	19.75
May.....	19.00	19.30	19.00	19.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	11.90	11.92½	11.90	11.90
December.....	11.40	11.62½	11.40	11.60
January.....	11.52	11.70	11.52	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	11.00	11.07	11.00	11.07
January.....	10.27	10.45	10.27	10.42
May.....	10.07	10.22	10.07	10.22

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	22	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	16	@18
Beef Stew.....	12½	@15
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	22	@24
Round Steaks.....	18	@22
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	15	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@14
Rollad Roast.....	15	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	20	@20
Stew.....	10	@10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@12½
Stew.....	6	@6
Shoulders.....	11	@11
Hind Quarters.....	8	@8
Fore Quarters.....	16	@16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	22	@22
Pork Chops.....	24	@24
Pork shoulders.....	18	@18
Pork Tenderloins.....	40	@40
Pork Butts.....	20	@20
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@24
Breasts.....	15	@15
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	80	@80
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@20

Butchers' Offal.

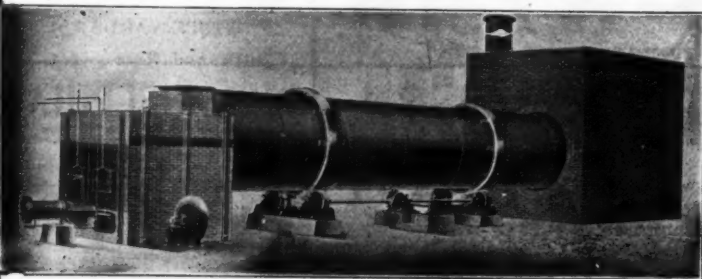
Wool.....	84	@84
Tallow.....	44	@44
Bones, per cwt.....	18	@18
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	18½	@18½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	65	@65
Kips.....	15	@15

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal
and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 1/4 @ 14
Heifers, good	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Cows	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/4

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	6 @ 9
Steer Chucks	8 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8 @ 11
Medium Plates	8 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Steer Plates	8 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Cow Rounds	8 1/4 @ 13
Steer Rounds	10 @ 16 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 28
Steer Loins, Heavy	10 @ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	28 1/4
Strip Loins	11 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Shoulder Butts	11 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Shoulder Clods	11 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Holls	12 @ 13 1/4
Rump Butts	10 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Trimblings	7 @ 5
Shank	5 @ 8 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 16
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 18 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 26
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 26
Loin Ends, steer, native	10 @ 15
Loin Ends, cow	10 @ 13
Hanging Tenderloins	10 @ 18
Flank Steak	10 @ 5
Hind Shanks	10 @ 5

Beef Offal.	
Brains, each	7 @ 8
Hearts	7 @ 7 1/2
Tongues	20 @ 25
Sweetbreads	20 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	8 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @ 8
Brains	6 @ 8
Kidneys, each	6 @ 8

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	10 @ 11 1/2
Light Carcass	10 @ 14 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 16
Good Saddles	10 @ 17
Medium Racks	10 @ 13
Good Racks	10 @ 14

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads	6 @ 65
Plucks	55 @ 60
Heads, each	20 @ 25

Lambs.	
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	10 @ 12
Saddles, Caul	10 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	9 @ 14 1/2
Lamb Pies, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 12
Good Racks	6 @ 6
Medium Racks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	8 @ 8
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins	18 @ 18
Leaf Lard	13 @ 13
Tenderloins	30 @ 30
Spare Ribs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butts	14 1/2 @ 16
Hocks	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Trimblings	11 @ 12
Extra Lean Trimblings	12 @ 12 1/2
Tails	7 @ 7
Snouts	5 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	5 @ 5
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	8 @ 8
Blade Meat	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	13 @ 14
Pork Hearts	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 5
Pork Tongues	10 @ 12
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	8 @ 8 1/4
Brains	6 @ 6
Backfat	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Bellies	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Shoulders	14 @ 14

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 @ 11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Choice Bologna	14 @ 14
Frankfurters	12 @ 12
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	13 @ 13
Minced Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
New England Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	24 @ 24
Oxford Butts in casings	10 @ 10
Polish Sausage	12 @ 12
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14 @ 14
Farm Sausage	15 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Hams, Bologna	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	23 1/4 @ 23 1/4
German Salsol, Medium Dry	21 1/4 @ 21 1/4
Italian Salsol	26 1/4 @ 26 1/4
Paletolner	17 @ 17
Mettwurst, New	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Farmer	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	50 @ 50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	50 @ 50
Bologna, 1-50	50 @ 50
Bologna, 2-20	50 @ 50
Frankfurt, 1-50	60 @ 60
Frankfurt, 2-20	50 @ 50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.75 @ 9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50 @ 6.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	13.25
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	17.00 @ 17.00
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	17.00 @ 17.00
Rump Butts	19.00 @ 19.00
Mess Pork, new	23.00 @ 23.00
Clear Fat Racks	24.00 @ 24.00
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	18.00 @ 18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard, compound	9 @ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	54 @ 54
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Plates	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	16 @ 16 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	18 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	21 @ 21
Regular Rolled Hams	23 @ 23
Smoked Rolled Hams	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Boiled Calas	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	30 @ 30
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18 @ 18
Export Rounds	23 @ 23
Middles, per set	88 @ 88
Beef bungs, per piece	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Beef weasands	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	— @ —
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.52 1/2 @ 2.55
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.05 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	19.50 @ 19.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50 @ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	38.00 @ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.92 @ 11.92
Prime steam, loose	11.65 @ 11.65
Compound	7 1/4 @ 8
Neutral lard	14 @ 14 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo No. 2	12 @ 12 1/2
Mutton	12 @ 12 1/2
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Grease, A white	7 @ 7 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra	14 1/2 @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo stock	13 @ 13 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 73
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose	5.10 @ 5.20
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 6
Homes	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 @ 14 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	42 @ 42 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	40 1/2 @ 41
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	82 @ 85 f. a. 2.25 @ 2.37 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.05 @ 1.15

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Onk pork barrels	1.05 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.32 @ 1.35

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 6 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Sugar	
White, clarified	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lot, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, October 9.

Arrival of 22,007 cattle on Monday, including 7,000 Westerns, was a supply that just about filled the requirements of the trade, and the market ruled strong on cattle selling from 10c. up, while under that figure it was a rather slow, but nevertheless a fully steady market as compared with last week's closing prices. Tuesday's run of 7,411 cattle included about 2,000 Westerns. Very few native steers were on sale, the bulk of the run consisting of butcher stuff and stockers and feeders, as is usually the case on the second day of the week. No change in the market was noted, the few native cattle on sale going at prices that were fully steady with Monday's general level of values. Wednesday's receipts were estimated at 15,000, including 3,000 Westerns, making the three days total 45,000 as compared with 43,000 for the same period a week ago. A strong market prevailed; in fact, the choice cattle sold 10c. higher, and the general trade is on a little more stable basis than for several weeks past, with indications pointing to a well-sustained market.

Receipts of butcher stuff have been fairly moderate, and the trade has pursued the even tenor of its way. Monday's trade ruled strong and a little higher than last Friday's prices. Tuesday's market ruled fully steady, and Wednesday's trade was a good; active one with a little higher tendency, and while there is no big change in the market, yet a little better feeling prevails on all kinds of cows and heifers, and they are moving freely. The bull trade shows 10¢-15¢ advance on bologna bulls, while the calf market is 50¢ lower than a week ago. Indications point to a well-sustained butcher stuff market until about the 15th of November.

Receipts of hogs continue a little lighter than generally looked for, with the quality only fair and quite a percentage of underweight light stuff and pigs that are more or less diseased, the number of prime hogs in the receipts being rather scarce. The market continues to have a good, strong tone, with values higher than they have been any time in the past year. Receipts thus far this week total up around 50,000. Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 21,000, the market ruled strong to 5c. higher. Bulk of the good prime heavy shipper and medium weight butcher grades sold largely in a range of \$9.15@9.30, with the mixed and packing kinds largely in a range of \$9@9.10. The range in prices is considerably narrower than a short time back. Undoubtedly we will see a little increase in the receipts a little later on and a sharp decline from present values.

Following last week's decline in sheep and lambs the market has held to a steady channel since the opening of the week, and the trade carries a feeling of noticeable strength and activity, with everything cleaned up daily. Feeders have been liberal purchasers during the past week, and more stock has gone to the country since one week ago Monday than during the thirty days previous. However, supplies are way short of last year, and there are prospects of lighter runs of Westerns not far ahead. There has been a falling off in quality and condition of native stock, and it is hard to understand why so much trashy unfinished stuff should come from local sections at this season of the year. Westerns: Good to prime wethers, \$4@4.35; fat ewes, \$3.75@3.90; good to choice killing yearlings, \$5.35@5.60; fair to fancy lambs, \$6.40@7; poor to medium lambs, \$6@6.35; feeding lambs, \$5.75@6.25; feeding wethers, \$3.75@4.15;

feeding yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; feeding ewes, \$3@3.25; breeding ewes, \$3.75@4.25. Natives: Fat wethers, \$4.40@4.75; fat ewes, \$3.85@4.25; poor to medium ewes, \$3.25@3.50; culls, \$2@3; good to choice lambs, \$6.50@7; poor to medium lambs, \$5.85@6.25; cull lambs, \$4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 8.—Steers sold steady to strong yesterday, and are firm again today, though receipts for the two days amount to 52,000 cattle, including 5,000 calves. Dealers figure that liquidation of grass cattle in native territory has about run its course, and look for a drop in receipts soon, when the market should show some strength. The firmness this week is regarded as the forerunner of substantial improvement in the general market in the near future. Grass Westerns sold up to \$9.10 today, and sales of the better class of steers are nearly up to two weeks ago. Nothing prime in native corn-fed cattle is here, but top quality and finish would command as much as any time, or \$10.90 paid here two weeks ago. Colorado and the panhandle country are shipping freely, receipts from those sections embracing some high-class stock cattle and feeders, which are selling at \$5.50 to \$6.75, beef steers from the range country at \$5.25 to \$8.00, cows and heifers \$4.25 to \$6.00. Cows and butcher grades have been scarce and strong for two weeks and command high prices, though buyers demanded small reductions on them today. Best veals hang around \$9.50.

Hogs surprised everybody today by footing up 13,400 head of arrivals, and from five cents lower prices quickly went to ten cents lower, where most of the run sold. Top was \$8.87½, bulk \$8.40 to \$8.80, heavies and medium weights leading in price. The market is at a height that makes it easy for it to become top-heavy, hence breaks may be expected when runs are heavy.

Sheep receipts counted out 24,000 today, market 10 to 20c. higher; top lambs \$6.70. Signs of strength began to appear yesterday, giving salesmen courage to ask advances today.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,261	9,414	9,041
Fowler	1,822	—	2,932
S. & S.	5,733	5,804	10,082
Swift	8,806	6,646	10,038
Cudahy	6,825	3,945	8,952
Morris & Co.	6,423	3,993	5,795
Butchers	312	1,022	163
Total	37,182	30,824	47,003

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 7, 1912.

	Beesves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,556	3,238	5,627	13,469
Jersey City	2,968	1,236	23,354	17,053
Central Union	2,643	302	14,973	108
High Valley	2,351	384	2,142	—
Scattering	—	118	44	4,960
Totals	10,518	5,302	32,140	35,590
Totals last week	12,963	5,576	44,680	25,492

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending October 5, 1912, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

	Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	London	100	—	—
From Boston	Liverpool	200	500	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—	—
Total	—	300	500	—
Total last week	—	190	—	—

ANALYSES OF FATS OF BUFFALO.

By Albert H. Schmidt, Chief Chemist S. & S. Company.

During the month of December, 1905, there was sold in the Union Stock Yards a mixed car lot of stock, consisting of some cattle, a few so-called cattaloos—a cross between cattle and buffalo—and one pure-bred specimen of the buffalo, or American bison. I obtained five different kinds of the fats of this particular animal and analyzed them.

Having gone over all the available literature on fats and oils and found no reference to previous analyses of buffalo fats, I believe it may be of interest to place on record the analyses of various fats of an animal that is now almost extinct on our continent.

For comparison, I also obtained samples of the corresponding fats from a lot of native steers ranging in age from two to four years. These fats as well as the buffalo fats were rendered in the laboratory.

The one striking point is the difference in the kidney fats of the cattle as compared with the buffalo. This is no doubt due to the difference in size of the kidneys of the buffalo, as compared with cattle. The buffalo kidney is about one-half the size of the cattle kidney and is surrounded by a compact and comparatively small amount of fatty tissue, whereas the cattle kidney is large, and in native cattle is surrounded by a large mass of fatty tissue which is much softer and less firm than the fatty tissue of this particular buffalo.

This anatomical difference in size of the buffalo kidney as compared with its close relative, the cattle, is not readily explained. In its wild state the buffalo was often without water for three or four days when roaming over our semi-arid plains. What bearing this may have on the size of the kidneys of animals living under such conditions is open to question.

The hindquarters of the buffalo are far lighter than those of cattle and, therefore, it is logical to assume that the organs in the posterior part of the buffalo would be smaller than the corresponding organs of cattle.

I am not able to account for the high percentage of free fatty acid in the buffalo fats, as they were rendered when comparatively fresh and in the same manner as the cattle fats. I had no record of the age of this buffalo bull at the time of slaughter, but was told that it was about seven or eight years old.

Analyses of Buffalo Fats.

Name of fat.	Sp. gr. at 15°.	Free fatty acids.	Titer.	Iodine No. ¹	Saponification No.
Caul	0.9262	0.90%	50.1° C.	33.23	200.6
Kidney	0.9346	1.65%	52.2° C.	29.45	199.3
Ruffle	0.9364	1.90%	51.0° C.	32.50	199.0
Paunch	0.9244	1.50%	47.4° C.	34.92	204.2
Chip	0.9344	1.25%	49.6° C.	35.16	199.5

Analyses of Fats of Native Steers, Two to Four Years Old.

Name of fat.	Sp. gr. at 15°.	Free fatty acids.	Titer.	Iodine No. ¹	Saponification No.
Caul	0.937	0.30%	48.8° C.	36.10	203.0
Kidney	0.933	1.60%	42.85° C.	48.86	196.0
Ruffle	0.932	0.25%	48.6° C.	36.15	199.0
Paunch	0.934	0.20%	45.8° C.	46.04	201.3
Chip	0.937	0.25%	43.4° C.	47.20	196.8

¹Iodine numbers determined by Wijs' method.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities, which may be just what you want.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 11.—Market firm. Western steam, \$12.55; Middle West, \$12.35 @12.45; city steam, \$11.95; refined Continent, \$12.75; South American, \$13.45; Brazil, kegs, \$14.45; compound, 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2 c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 11.—Sesame oil, fabrique, nom.; edible, 94 1/2 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 95 fr.; edible, 111 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, October 11.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 150s. Pork, prime mess, 110s.; shoulders, 52s.; hams, 65s. 6d. @ 66s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 71s.; long clear, 71s.; bellies, 67s. Tallow, prime city, 32s.; choice, 33s. @ 36s. 3d. Turpentine, 31s. 1 1/2 d. Rosin, common, 16s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 60s. 3d. American refined in pails, 61s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 59s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 61 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 64s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. @ 39s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was strong at near its best levels.

Tallow.

The undertone continues firm, although business is quiet.

Stearine.

Prices are well held at about 13 1/2 c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Prices were a shade higher with lard. Crude offerings were well absorbed.

Market closed a shade easier with demand less active. Sales, 12,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.40 @ 6.60. Crude, southeast, \$4.97; valley, \$4.97; Texas, \$4.90. Closing quotations on futures: October, \$6.45 @ 6.48; November, \$6.16 @ 6.18; December, \$6.13 @ 6.15; January, \$6.14 @ 6.15; February, \$6.14 @ 6.16; March, \$6.16 @ 6.20; April, \$6.18 @ 6.22; May, \$6.25 @ 6.27; good off oil, \$6.05 @ 6.35; off oil, \$5.90 @ 6.25; red off oil, \$5.50 @ 6.10; winter oil, \$6.50 @ 7.10; summer white, \$6.45 @ 7.10.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 11.—Hog market 5 higher; bulk of prices, \$8.95 @ 9.25; light, \$8.65 @ 9.35; mixed and butchers', \$8.70 @ 9.37 1/2. heavy, \$8.50 @ 9.37 1/2. Yorkers, \$9.20 @ 9.30; pigs, \$4.75 @ 7.75. Cattle market barely steady. Beeves, \$5.65 @ 11; cows and heifers, \$2.95 @ 8.10. Texas steers, \$4.50 @ 6; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 @ 7.80; Westerns, \$6.80 @ 8.90. Sheep market steady. Native, \$3.25 @ 4.30; Western, \$3.40 @ 4.30; yearlings, \$4.25 @ 5.35; lambs, \$4.50 @ 6.85.

Kansas City, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.70 @ 9.

Sioux City, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.55 @ 8.80.

St. Louis, October 11.—Hogs higher, at \$8.90 @ 9.30.

South Omaha, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.70 @ 8.90.

St. Joseph, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.60 @ 8.90.

Indianapolis, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.75 @ 9.30.

Cleveland, October 11.—Hogs steady, at \$9.20.

Buffalo, October 11.—Hogs opened lower, with 8,000 on sale; prices, \$9.40 @ 9.50.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	9,626	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,768	4,000
Omaha	300	3,250	800
St. Louis	110	2,600	1,200
St. Joseph	100	1,500	
Sioux City	1,200	2,500	1,200
St. Paul	900	700	6,550
Oklahoma City	450	110	
Fort Worth	900	300	
Milwaukee		1,570	
Denver	1,100	200	
Louisville		441	398
Indianapolis		3,000	
Pittsburgh		3,590	2,000
Cincinnati	142	1,417	1,030
Cleveland		1,000	
Buffalo	300	3,200	4,000
New York	342	1,650	2,728

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912.

Chicago	21,000	27,448	65,000
Kansas City	29,000	7,124	11,000
Omaha	12,500	1,793	34,000
St. Louis	13,000	6,500	4,500
St. Joseph	4,000	5,000	7,000
Sioux City	5,500	1,500	2,500
St. Paul	8,500	1,100	15,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	500	
Fort Worth	4,500	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee		200	11,000
Denver	5,400	7,000	823
Louisville		230	
Indianapolis	600	2,000	
Pittsburgh	3,100	8,000	7,500
Cincinnati	4,001	14,500	18,000
Cleveland	300	2,000	3,200
Buffalo	4,000	17,500	18,000
New York	4,102	12,509	17,758

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1912.

Chicago	6,000	17,190	38,000
Kansas City	24,000	14,493	25,000
Omaha	11,000	4,537	40,000
St. Louis	6,500	9,000	3,500
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	5,000
Sioux City	600	2,500	2,700
St. Paul	2,200	3,200	1,600
Oklahoma City	800	2,000	
Fort Worth	5,500	500	
Denver	4,200	400	3,900
Louisville		2,742	90
Indianapolis		1,390	
Pittsburgh	2,100	700	1,500
Cincinnati		6,000	
Cleveland		2,500	
Buffalo	40	3,252	
New York	80	1,000	1,000
	794	3,250	3,000
		2,745	4,342

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912.

Chicago	16,500	11,000	55,000
Kansas City	15,000	9,000	15,000
Omaha	7,200	5,000	30,000
St. Louis	7,500	11,000	5,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,200	4,800
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	3,000
St. Paul	1,500	400	
Oklahoma City	900	1,200	200
Fort Worth	2,300	2,000	100
Milwaukee		3,746	
Louisville		1,928	308
Detroit		1,000	
Wichita		1,311	
Indianapolis	2,200	7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,600	1,500
Cincinnati	754	3,105	1,130
Cleveland	80	2,000	2,000
Buffalo	100	2,500	2,800
New York	8,800	5,784	9,616

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912.

Chicago	5,000	15,000	37,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	10,000
Omaha	5,000	4,200	27,000
St. Louis	6,000	6,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,600	4,200
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	500
St. Paul	1,200	1,700	300
Fort Worth	1,900	1,700	300
Milwaukee		2,316	
Louisville		7,000	188

Detroit	4,000	
Indianapolis	5,000	
Cincinnati	\$60	470
Cleveland	2,000	
Buffalo	2,500	2,000
New York	1,008	2,144
		6,212

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	10,000	12,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,500	3,000
Omaha	1,500	4,200	2,300
St. Louis	3,500	6,500	5,000
St. Joseph	500	2,600	
Sioux City	500	2,800	200
Fort Worth	1,500	1,200	
St. Paul	1,000	1,500	4,300
Oklahoma	200	650	

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 5, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	35,212
Kansas City	37,182
Omaha	11,286
East St. Louis	30,369
St. Joseph	17,670
Cudahy	649
Sioux City	2,669
New York and Jersey City	10,390
Fort Worth	9,479
Philadelphia	4,807
Pittsburgh	2,636
Denver	1,407

HOGS.

Chicago	65,442
Kansas City	30,824
Omaha	28,170
East St. Louis	27,558
St. Joseph	22,065
Cudahy	2,208
Sioux City	10,626
Ottumwa	5,400
Cedar Rapids	4,051
New York and Jersey City	35,590
Fort Worth	11,220
Philadelphia	4,479
Pittsburgh	7,342
Denver	2,027

SHEEP.

Chicago	123,271
Kansas City	47,003
Omaha	62,215
East St. Louis	14,477
St. Joseph	30,348
Cudahy	533
Sioux City	4,617
New York and Jersey City	52,140
Fort Worth	1,706
Philadelphia	14,175
Pittsburgh	5,083
Denver	3,233

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 10.—Business in provisions during the week under review has been very active, and values have steadily advanced. The consumptive demand is good all over the world of all kinds of provisions, and stocks promise to show a considerable reduction by the end of the month. Hog arrivals continue disappointing, both as to quantity and to quality. Oleo oil continues steady, with limited business on account of the small production and the small surplus obtainable for export. There is very little neutral lard being made at present, as more money can be made out of the leaf in other articles. There is a little business doing with Europe in the better grades of cotton oil. Total sales do not amount to much, as the high rates of freight asked by the steamship companies are in the way of business.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, October 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.52 @ 4.5210
Demand sterling	4.5545 @ 4.5550
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	5.26 1/2 @ 5.26 1/2 + 1-16
Commercial, 60 days	5.25 @ 5.25 + 1-16
Commercial, sight	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2 + 1-16
Berlin—	
Commercial, 60 days	93 13-16 @ 93 1/2
Commercial, sight	94 1/2 @ 94 9-16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.27 1/2 @ 5.27 1/2 + 1-32
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	39 13-16 @ 39 13-16 + 1-32

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Retail Section

HOW YOUR TRADE JOURNAL HELPS YOU Some Plain Facts for Butchers to Think About

(Copyright, 1912, by Frank Farrington.)

The dealer who is not familiar with the trade journal covering his line of business is losing much of the best kind of help that is available for the suggestion of business-getting ideas and plans for its development. *No business man can read the literature of his business without profiting by it.*

Of course there are men so old-fashioned that they look upon trade papers as mere money-making schemes pushed by somebody who is after the retailer's money.

Naturally trade papers are published for the purpose of making money, but so is every retailer in business to make money, though that does not mean that he is in business to rob the public.

The trade paper is not a form of graft. It is not a necessary evil. It is not a selfish business enterprise whose sole aim is to line the pockets of its promoters. It is the textbook of the business, and as such it is well worth studying; as much so as the text-books of your school days.

Business is not a matter of luck, nor is it a game to be run upon a guess-work basis. It is subject to certain rules, and its success is based upon certain principles. No man can assume that he comes by a knowledge of these rules and principles by nature, any more than he can assume that he is born with a complete working knowledge of book-keeping, stenography or plumbing.

In order to learn business a man must study business, and he should study it in text-books as well as in his own experiences.

The Old Way of Doing Business.

There was a time when men bought stores, stocked them with goods, sold the goods and put the money into a sliding box that they called a money drawer, and then took it out as they needed it for personal or family expenses or for buying more goods. They kept this up until they were closed out by death or the sheriff.

They had no system of handling cash, no system of pricing, no system of selling or of saving, no system of anything.

That day happily has passed. The men who are today developing into successful retailers are men who know, men who systematize, men who study the rules and the methods of others who have succeeded. They find all this in the trade papers.

There are still many merchants who do not read trade literature. I had a letter from one the other day. When he inventoried at the end of his business year, he found that his assets had shrunk by about \$1,300, although his sales had increased. When I made up a profit and loss statement for him he found that there should be about \$3,500 in net profits that he did not have and could not find. The money had disappeared and he could not tell where.

He had been doing business in the old-

fashioned haphazard way without method or system. Another year he will know more about what he is doing. *He is now a trade paper reader, and he realizes the darkness in which he has been working.*

The trade papers are waking up merchants who have been asleep. Plenty of these men have been satisfied because they have had a living out of their business and have saved a little money beside. The fact that some years they may have been living out of their stock, or that they may have been selling some goods for less than the cost of handling them, has not occurred to them until they have begun to read the literature of their business.

The man who subscribes for a trade paper and reads it is going to be made to think and to wonder, and he will end by finding out. He is going to get out of the rut of ignorance that has limited his profits and hampered his efforts.

Man Who Thinks He Knows It All.

It is not easy to get a merchant interested in a trade paper for the first time. The conservative, do-it-all-himself kind of a dealer does not take kindly to any suggestions as to how his business ought to be run. He thinks that he knows more about running his business than anybody else does.

He is not looking for advice. He is inclined to be a grandfather man; satisfied to do things in the way that his father and his grandfather did them before him, and sure that he will succeed because they succeeded—though very likely the best they did was to make a living.

Grandfather did business under very different conditions from those of today. Different methods are required now for merchandising just as much as for railroading or farming or printing. And, furthermore, while grandfather was satisfied with a living, knowing that it would keep coming as long as he stayed in the store, we are not so easily satisfied today. We want to be taking something out of the business every year for investment or for buying luxuries.

The grandfather attitude is the stumbling block of a great many business men.

(To be continued.)

CLEANLINESS IN MARKETS.

In an address before the Kansas State Retail Butchers' Association last week at Wichita John A. Kleinhaus, Kansas State Food Inspector, said in part:

The American people have always been proud of the cleanliness of their homes, and today they are thinking more than ever before about sanitation, and especially about sanitation in the production and handling of their food supplies.

Women's clubs all over the land are discussing the subject, and demand a betterment of conditions. Better conditions is what the State Butchers' Association of Kansas stands for.

Our food laws reflect this condition of public demand, and State after State is enacting sweeping sanitary laws in response to it. When the customer thinks much about trade conditions, the wise dealer will try to think and act ahead of him.

The kind of goods the meat market handles makes perfect sanitation difficult to maintain; but the general replacement of bulk goods by attractively wrapped package goods has created a condition much more favorable to cleanliness and freedom from contamination in our stores.

But some markets in the trade are away below average. In my six years' of journeying over the State as inspector, I have seen dried fruits made the favorite resting place for the store cat; packages of bulk jellies open to flies; sausage grinders the home for various insects and vermin; dirty spit boxes swarming with flies on their way to unprotected foods; piles of bread loaves handled by buyers exposed to dust from the street that God only knows from where it comes; vegetables stacked on the pavement ready to receive the respects of every passing cur; ice boxes whose floors and drain pans look and smell as though they had never been cleaned; slaughterhouses unfit to exist on account of their intolerable unsanitary conditions; towels encrusted with the dirt of days; clerks and deliverymen who look as though they might never have felt a towel; and collars, cuffs and aprons that had for too long a time avoided the laundryman. These are things I have seen as inspector.

It would be a grave injustice to imply that these conditions are the rule; but you know as well as I that some of them exist where there is no good excuse for them, and where a fair measure of attention would cause them to disappear. Should not every meat-market proprietor keep clean the floors of his store room, and, in so doing use means to prevent contamination from getting into his food supplies?

Is there any good reason for having a dirty spittoon in any market? Why should not bulk goods, especially, such as are directly consumed, be kept under covers such as shall protect them from dust, flies and the handling of numerous customers? Why should not the premises be kept clean so as to avoid breeding of flies, and the number of these filth-carrying insects kept down?

Why, with wholesale houses in nearly every large town, should stale, shelf-worn goods be carried, with all the risk of insects attack and other spoilage? Why should not clean linen and clean hands be rigid requirements of every food handler in the store? Why shouldn't every store provide washing conveniences, soap and clean towels to encourage the personal cleanliness of its salesmen? These and many other similar questions your customers are asking.

I want to say, however, that the sanitary conditions of the markets have greatly improved in Kansas the past six years, show improvement, yes, 10 per cent., 20 per cent., and I might say 40 per cent. The general store, with its cracker barrel seats and its box of saturated sawdust centrally placed as the target for the tobacco chewers, has almost vanished from the land, and better things have come in its place.

The meat marketmen of Kansas deserve credit for the great improvements they have made. My attitude in talking to you is one of sincere desire that all may do as many have done, and by cordial co-operation, with a sincere desire to please and serve well their customers, shall remedy sanitary evils where they exist, without prosecutions, which the law requires where the food handlers fail themselves to remedy the evils complained of.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. Rohde has purchased the interest of F. C. Nesderenicz in the People's Meat Market at Pierce, Neb.

O. Durym has purchased the meat and provision business of John Maley at Dover, N. H.

Pond & Matchett has opened a new meat market at San Antonio, Tex.

A. A. Robinson will engage in the meat business at Gloucester, Mass.

C. Lind will open a meat market at Cairo, Ill.

E. W. Clark has sold his meat market at Anita, Ia., to L. Huff.

J. H. Dierolf has opened a new market at Reading, Pa.

E. Benoit will open a meat and provision market at South Lawrence, Mass.

The Braun Modern Meat Market Company opened for business at Annapolis, Md., last week.

Kopp & Meckley have opened a meat market at Hanover, Pa.

O. C. Barnhard has engaged in the meat business at Marion, Ohio.

Thos. Barry will open a new meat market at Middletown, Ohio.

G. Coleman has engaged in the butcher business at Red Bank, N. J.

J. K. Noveroske will continue the meat business at Michigan City, Ind., conducted by his brother.

M. J. Panosh has purchased the meat business of A. Meyer at Antigo, Wis.

James Jaors has bought out G. L. Davidson, in the meat business at Centreville, Ia.

Rudolph Blass has bought out J. C. Kennell's meat market at Hedrick, Ia.

John Maupin has bought a butcher shop at New Market, Ia.

John Turek has bought out L. R. Lieskey's meat business at Farmington, Minn.

L. E. Suddendorf has closed out his butcher shop at Sandstone, Minn.

Jas. McGuire and E. N. Allen have disposed of their shop at Wauke, Ia.

Christ. Reich and M. H. Thompson bought the City Market of A. E. Maser at Waucoma, Ia.

Wenger Bros. have opened their new meat shop at Elgin, Ia.

Anton Sterle bought out the Buckmaster property at Mizpah, Minn., and will open a meat market.

Robert Einhellog has opened a butcher shop at 918 South Main street, Fort Scott, Kan.

J. L. Arnold has sold a half interest in his butcher shop at Broughton, Kan., to Art Downing.

Harvey Gobin is about to open a meat market at Narka, Kan.

Ellsworth Bros. have opened a butcher shop at 14 South Main street, Hutchinson, Kan.

E. D. Greener has purchased the meat market of Henry Blochberger at Leavenworth, Kan.

Hill & Burris have succeeded to the meat business of Hill & Hill at Checotah, Okla.

Henry Wakeman has sold his meat and grocery business at Cook, Neb., to Mastalka & Fisher.

H. E. Mitchell has sold a half interest in the Golden Rule Meat Market at Coon Rapids, Ia., to Art Christensen.

Rudolph Rohde has purchased the interest of F. G. Uradevenick in the People's Meat Market at Pierce, Neb.

Walter Truax has engaged in the meat business at 302 North Mitchell street, Cadillac, Mich.

G. Balke has engaged in the meat business at Owosso, Mich.

H. N. Warren has disposed of his meat business at 510 North Avenue 20, Los Angeles, Cal., to H. W. Newman.

C. G. Woertz has purchased the Highland Park Market, at 5719 Pasadena avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. B. Suitor has sold out his stock of meats and groceries at Redlands, Cal., to R. Hunter. The meat market of Wyatt Bryan at Ferron, Utah, has been destroyed by fire.

Polet Bros. have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Louis Polet at Seattle, Wash.

O. E. Davis has disposed of his butcher shop at Syracuse, Neb.

Allen Greenwood has just engaged in the meat business at Nelson, Neb.

R. P. McDonald has sold out his meat business at Greenwood, Neb.

William Johnson is now the owner of the butcher shop of Johnson & Hegstedt at Uhling, Neb.

The A. M. Nichols Supply Company has purchased the Gue meat market at Newcastle, Wyo.

HOG SKINS IN DEMAND.

Pig skins are scarce. One of the hide men at the Wichita convention of Kansas butchers happened to mention the fact that he was in the market for pig skins, and was laughed at for his pains. "You don't pay anything for them," said one of the butchers. "Well, you bring one in and see," said the hide man.

It is not the custom in this country to flay hogs. The supply of pig skins is drawn principally from one or two counties in England and Scotland. Very few are procured in the United States, and these few are in very poor condition. The demand for pig

skin is considerable. Saddles, leggins, purses, bags, cases and other articles are made of them, they are excellent for book binding and covering furniture. Owing to this demand and the general scarcity of the product, the price on pig skins has increased from 50 to 60 per cent. in the last five years.

To bring a good price on the market it is necessary that the hide be taken off carefully and well salted.—The Hutchinson Wholesaler.

MEAT PACKING IN ILLINOIS.

(Concluded from page 20.)

1904, although its value shows an increase of \$9,128,952, or 29 per cent. The decrease shown in the amount of oleo oil reported in 1909 as compared with 1904 was due to the fact that some slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, instead of selling the oleo oil which they make as a by-product, now use it in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The increase in the quantity of the oils included under the head of "other oils" results almost entirely from an increase in the output of lard oil.

The following table gives the quantity and cost of the different materials and the quantity and value of the various products reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904 and 1899:

	1909.	1904.	1899.
Beefes slaughtered:			
Number	2,151,190	2,643,028	2,057,059
Cost	\$109,990,873	\$110,026,678	\$93,289,543
Calves slaughtered:			
Number	513,639	295,928	149,450
Cost	\$4,720,290	\$2,097,500	\$1,378,384
Sheep slaughtered:			
Number	3,892,142	3,634,216	3,139,160
Cost	\$19,429,169	\$15,155,386	\$13,558,698
Hogs slaughtered:			
Number	7,293,544	7,854,370	8,291,706
Cost	\$107,716,321	\$88,459,545	\$82,979,678
Dressed meat, purchased	\$35,679,430	\$18,977,058	\$21,373,908
Fuel and rent of power	\$1,485,207	\$1,465,830	\$729,948
All other materials	\$64,954,717	\$44,400,940	\$33,904,961
Materials used, total cost	\$343,976,007	\$280,591,937	\$247,215,120
Beef, fresh:			
Pounds	1,142,920,916	1,376,889,632	1,042,234,306
Value	\$85,704,478	\$91,996,884	\$74,321,711
Beef, salted or cured:			
Pounds	53,965,719	78,334,416	67,917,743
Value	\$4,676,501	\$4,931,741	\$5,066,362
Veal, fresh:			
Pounds	51,359,193	30,348,138	17,673,896
Value	\$4,781,751	\$2,135,486	\$1,489,313
Mutton, fresh:			
Pounds	157,615,125	160,511,123	148,008,635
Value	\$15,051,397	\$12,453,289	\$11,842,741
Pork, fresh:			
Pounds	303,696,802	260,619,428	411,370,731
Value	\$30,221,023	\$18,754,198	\$28,774,485
Pork, salted or cured:			
Pounds	720,216,994	885,740,292	935,621,438
Value	\$78,040,000	\$72,754,024	\$73,361,355
Sausage, fresh or cured	\$14,883,731	\$8,748,970	\$8,631,356
All other meat sold fresh:			
Pounds	192,514,645	56,323,948	57,936,886
Value	\$11,146,711	\$5,346,938	\$6,159,527
Canned goods:			
Pounds	78,155,327	.....	.....
Value	\$9,677,618	\$10,928,144	\$6,446,283
Lard:			
Pounds	403,177,806	456,577,415	372,162,769
Value	\$40,592,051	\$31,463,099	\$22,296,356
Tallow, oleo stock and stearine:			
Pounds	63,659,600	.....	.....
Value	\$5,100,877	.....	.....
Oleo oil:			
Gallons	7,938,568	9,143,055	9,760,701
Value	\$6,694,011	\$4,515,283	\$5,907,572
Other oils:			
Gallons	4,396,960	986,981	4,385,191
Value	\$2,382,433	\$496,239	\$2,010,394
Oleomargarine:			
Pounds	30,793,365	.....	.....
Value	\$4,413,578	.....	.....
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:			
Tons	102,638	191,549	53,614
Value	\$2,614,087	\$3,741,650	\$1,212,519
Hides:			
Number	2,408,757	2,766,594	2,286,337
Pounds	135,617,679	165,007,637	128,702,373
Value	\$19,372,440	\$16,064,648	\$13,092,560
Pelts:			
Number	3,619,577	3,632,161	.....
Value	\$3,869,008	\$2,895,359	.....
Wool:			
Pounds	10,688,105	8,653,419	8,389,307
Value	\$4,523,534	\$2,385,020	\$1,935,373
Amount received for custom or contract work	\$83,125	\$20,109	\$7,559
All other products	\$45,757,552	\$27,970,172	\$26,116,008
Products, total value	\$389,594,906	\$318,201,253	\$288,671,779

*Figures not available.

New York Section

Edward Tilden, former head of the National Packing Company, was in New York this week.

Manager Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district, has returned from an automobile tour of New England.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending October 5, 1912, averaged 10.75 cents per pound.

L. F. Gerber, assistant superintendent of the local S. & S. plant, returned last week from an auto tour through the White Mountains.

Manager Charles Barry, of the G. H. Hammond beef department, with headquarters at Chicago, was in New York this week calling on old friends.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society will hold its annual entertainment and ball at Palm Garden in the latter part of January.

The New York Produce Exchange is arranging to entertain the delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce next week, and President Aspegren has appointed the following committee to look after the matter: J. G. Gash, E. Pfarrius, E. G. Broenniman, Walter Moore and W. J. Brainard.

Assistant superintendent L. F. Gerber, of the S. & S. Company, has been made chairman of the committee of arrangements for the annual entertainment and ball of the S. & S. Employees' Mutual Aid Society, which occurs at Terrace Garden on the night of November 29. Others on the committee are W. Robinson, M. M. Behrend, M. Mayer and A. Gordon.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 5, 1912, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,222 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,520 lbs.; total, 8,742 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 5,365 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,965 lbs.

James J. Rossi, a well-known Yonkers butcher, disappeared last week on the eve of the re-trial of two young men charged with robbing him of \$900 in cash one night last spring. The men had been convicted on the evidence of an accomplice, and on corroborative statements by Rossi and his cashier. The accomplice afterward confessed that the two had nothing to do with the robbery. The cashier later admitted that the Yonkers police forced her to identify the pair. It is presumed that Rossi, in the same predicament, ran away rather than stick to his guns and put the blame where it belonged—on the police who were trying to "rail-road" somebody to jail for the robbery. Rossi was a journeyman but a few years

ago, and had built up a big business and ran two shops. He was well known in the trade.

WASHINGTON MARKET CENTENNIAL.

Washington Market, New York's chief food dispensary, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its establishment this week. The programme for the celebration, which covered four days of the week, beginning Tuesday, was very elaborate. Widespread attention was directed to this old market center, and had it not been for such strong rival attractions as the battleship fleet, the world's baseball series and politics, the centennial probably would have attracted even more attention.

The market was profusely decorated, both inside and out, and the decorations gave that part of the city quite a festival appearance. Meat men took the lead in the celebration, and they not only decorated their stalls attractively, but offered other attractions in the way of exhibits, free samples, special prices, etc. Everybody felt friendly, generous and open-hearted, and the high cost of living was forgotten for the time, in spite of the talk of the women reformers who flocked in on one day.

Aside from the regular stand-holders, the meat trade was well represented with special displays. Most of the big packing concerns had exhibits. Armour & Company had a full line of products on show, and demonstrations of their beef cubes were given. Kingan, Ferris and others had attractive provision displays, and Thomas Harris, the "scrapple king," had a big show and gave away samples, as did the Beechnut Packing Company and the Jersey City Dairy Company.

Placed in the center of the market was the corner stone of the original market building at Fulton and Washington streets, which was loaned by the New York Historical Society. The stone is inscribed as follows:

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Erected by the Corporation of the City of New York on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1812, under the superintendence of Peter Meiser, John Pell, Michael M. Titus, Josiah Heiden, Augustine H. Lawrence, Market Committee; John Morse, Richard Furman, Inspectors.

This stone was found three years ago, when the city spent the \$52,000 rebuilding portions of the old market.

The celebration opened on Tuesday with a band concert and speaking. Mayor Gaynor was prevented from attending by his official engagements, but sent John L. Walsh, commissioner of weights and measures, to congratulate the marketmen. After the opening prayer by Dr. George R. Vandewater addresses were given by Matthew Micolino, chairman; Borough President George McAneny of Manhattan; F. J. H. Kracke, naval officer of the port; Dr. William R. Patterson, deputy commissioner of public works, and Carl A. Koelsch, president of the Washington Market Merchants' Association.

President McAneny told how 100 years ago the city council gave over the property for market use and christened it Washington Market in honor of a soldier and a President. "Originally," Mr. McAneny said, "it was

public property, being land wholly or partially under water. That was the reason the city council had the right to deal with it as it wished. Since that time the market, with its congregation of industries, all honestly conducted, has been an affair of no small consequence to the city of New York. It has always occupied the same place, but its service to the city has grown incomparably."

Naval Officer Kracke gave personal reminiscences of his own association with the market, in which he enjoys an hereditary interest, as well as having served at its stalls. Among the 100 market merchants there are 32 who have been conducting business there for forty years or more, the dean being John McDermott, who started in 1857. Philip Reid, chairman of the executive committee, represents a third generation of stall holders, while Edward I. Eldredge has a similar close connection with the institution.

Wednesday was "Housewives' Day," and Mrs. Heath of the Housewives' League led a delegation of women into the market and made a speech. Mrs. Charles Griffin, Alderman Brush and others were speakers. Thursday was "souvenir day," when all visitors were loaded down with gifts. Friday was "market day," and it is safe to say that the day brought more new customers than the market had seen for a long time.

OFF TO THE CONVENTION.

The New York trade was largely represented, as usual, at the American Meat Packers' Association convention this year. The main party was under the direction of Albert Rohe, of Rohe & Brother, whose reputation as a conductor, host and chaperone is unexcelled. Messrs. Charles and Albert Rohe acted as hosts on the trip, as they have done in past years, and in this line they have no superiors. The party left on Saturday evening for Chicago in a special Pullman on the "Chicago Special" of the Pennsylvania R. R., expecting to reach their destination at 4 p. m. Sunday. They will make their headquarters at the Hotel Sherman, where the convention is held.

A number of the local trade went to Chicago a day or two ahead of this party, among whom were A. C. Dean and Edward Fetterly of Swift & Company, A. F. Reis of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, L. H. Lang of the L. H. Lang Company, and others.

"BOSS" DISPLAY AT CONVENTION.

At the Packers' Convention in Chicago, October 14, 15 and 16, the headquarters and display of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company will be at Room No. 114, Hotel Sherman. Several "Boss" machines will be shown in actual operation, to demonstrate their merits. Visitors to this display will be presented with a unique souvenir. Packers can take advantage of this opportunity to familiarize themselves with this labor-saving, up-to-date machinery, whose manufacturers will be pleased to tell them all about it.

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J-M Impregnated Cork Boards J-M Granulated
J-M Rock Wool Insulating Cork
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